هكذا من الأصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, drizzle. Temp. 15-22 (59-72). Thursday, overcast, rain. LONDON: Wednesday, dry, warmer. Temps. 13-21 (55-70). Thursday, variable. CHANNEL Islands. ROME: Wednesday, cloudy. Temps. 15-27 (59-81). NEW YORK: Wednesday, showers. Temp. 18-24 (64-75).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S	Kenya	Shs 7
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	LL2.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 Dr.
Eire	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.m.	Nigeria	70 K
France	3.00 F.	Norway	3 N Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Ptas
Greece	16 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	60 Rials	Turkey	£T. 15
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I £9.00	Yugoslavia	20 D

No. 29,648 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1978 Established 1887

United Press International

Some of the Burmese refugees who have fled their country in one of the camps set up for them in Bangladesh.

Dacca Official Visits Burma to Confer on Refugees

RANGOON, Burma, June 6 (UPI) — Bangladesh's Foreign Secretary Tabarak Husain arrived in the Burmese capital today for a five-day visit and what promises to be a long, difficult dialogue with officials over the two nations' 30-year-old border problem.

Mr. Husain, who heads a nine-man delegation, told newsmen at the Dacca airport, "We have taken a very reasonable and logical stand to solve the problem through bilateral negotiations and we hope the other side will respond for an amicable and speedy solution."

Mr. Husain said more than 167,000 Moslems fled Burma between April 18 and June 3 to Bangladesh, the Moslem nation that once was the eastern wing of Pakistan and before that the Indian state of East Bengal.

Before World War II, when the whole area was under the British colonial cloak, thousands of East Bengal Moslems moved to the Burmese border state of Arakan to take advantage of Burma's better living conditions and employment prospects.

On the eve of Burma's independence in 1948 those East Bengali Moslems pushed to have the area merged with Pakistan, which was about to separate from India. When that did not happen, a separatist terrorism campaign arose. The movement ended officially with its leader's capture in 1954. But its spirit continued.

The Burmese government says border checks inaugurated in March to stem the flow of illegal immigrants have resulted in thousands of Moslems deserting their villages and returning to Bangladesh. Burmese officials blame the flood of refugees in part on rumors of religious discrimination. Many of the refugees claim Burmese soldiers raped their women and put men in labor camps.

Imposes Conditions on Mobutu

West Agrees to Give Zaire $100-Million Aid Package

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 6 (IHT) — Senior officials of five Western governments have agreed here on a $100-million program of short-term economic and security assistance to Zaire, apparently with strings attached requiring changes in President Mobutu Sese Seko's administration.

While the meeting focused on Zaire, the participants also discussed the issue of a concerted Western response to threatened destabilization in Africa, diplomatic sources said.

Representatives of the five countries — the United States, France, Belgium, West Germany and Britain — agreed that emergency aid should be funneled into Zaire in the next 90 days, mainly to revive economic life in Shaba province in the wake of the rebel Katangan incursion. The funds would be used mostly for spare parts, fuel and immediate humanitarian needs, an official said.

In Lubumbashi, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda arrived unexpectedly for talks with Mr. Mobutu. He reportedly got a frigid welcome and the AZAP news agency predicted a difficult summit.

Meanwhile, U.S. military transports continued airlifting troops from several African countries to Shaba province to maintain security there. Diplomatic sources said it was hoped that the force would reach 2,000 — 1,500 Moroccans plus several hundred troops each from Gabon and Senegal, where U.S. personnel were already involved in preparations. Other African countries asked to commit at least a token force include Ivory Coast, Togo and Nigeria, which has the largest African army and would be the first English-speaking African country to join the campaign.

[In Washington, the State Department announced today that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

CIA Backs Carter Stand on Cubans

Nkomo Says Cubans Train His Followers

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 6 (AP) — Rhodesian guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo acknowledged publicly for the first time today that Cubans are training his 6,000-man army in Zambia.

Mr. Nkomo, in self-exile in Zambia, said in a published interview he will use the Cubans and the arms supplied him by the Soviet Union to "scare away" the West from Rhodesia.

Diplomats in Lusaka estimate that 75 Cuban military advisers are in Zambia.

Calling the Western powers "hyenas," he charged that they are propping up what he called the oppressive government in Rhodesia, and that between 11,000 and 15,000 mercenaries are fighting alongside Rhodesian security forces against the guerrillas.

Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) is joined in a loose alliance known as the Patriotic Front with Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union. Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas are based in Mozambique. Zimbabwe is the African name for Rhodesia.

The front is waging a guerrilla war aimed at bringing down the biracial interim government formed in March by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black moderate politicians.

The agreement establishing the interim government calls for an election by universal suffrage to install a black majority government by the end of the year. But it also includes guarantees of special rights for the white settlers that cannot be changed for 10 years.

Keystone

Joshua Nkomo

UPI

Adm. Stansfield Turner

The guerrilla leaders claim that the settlement is a sellout that will perpetuate the domination of Rhodesia's 6.4 million blacks by the 272,000 whites. Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have demanded a dominant role for themselves in any transition government and for their soldiers in the police and army.

Turner Testifies Havana Trained Shaba Rebels

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT) — Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, apparently persuaded the House Intelligence Committee that President Carter was justified in asserting that Cuba trained, equipped and knew of the rebel attack on Zaire from Angola last month, a charge that has been repeatedly denied by Cuban leaders.

Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., chairman of the committee, said after a two-hour closed briefing yesterday: "I'm satisfied, and the committee itself is satisfied, that the president's statement was correct."

So far the administration has not made public its intelligence information on the invasion of Shaba province, but instead has begun to brief key members of Congress. Rep. Boland said that Mr. Turner presented evidence from "prisoners, diplomats and persons surrounding Zaire itself."

Cautious Description

In speaking to reporters, Mr. Turner was cautious in describing the evidence.

"It is my considered opinion that we have sufficient evidence to draw the conclusion that there must have been Cuban involvement in the training and equipping of these insurgent forces which attacked the government of Zaire last May 13," he said.

"We made a careful, objective evaluation of this. No intelligence conclusion is ever absolutely black and absolutely white — but when you have a preponderance of evidence, as we do in this case, from a variety of sources over a period of time, one can only come to the kind of conclusion that we did."

President Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders have denied recent involvement with the rebels, who

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Vast Exodus by Ship Is Expected

Vietnam to Let Peking Evacuate Chinese

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 6 (WP) — Vietnam announced last night that it will allow the evacuation by sea of its Chinese residents, opening the way for what is expected to be one of the largest and most rapid population migrations in recent history.

The Hanoi radio said that the Chinese ambassador Chen Chi-feng had been given a note saying that ships sent by Peking could pick up any of the estimated 1.8 million ethnic Chinese in the country who wish to leave. Peking expects the exodus to equal or exceed the total number of refugees who have left Vietnam since 1975.

The decision indicates that Vietnam is resigned to the loss of a substantial part of its labor force at a time of great economic distress to appease its powerful northern neighbor and rid itself of troublesome members of a large minority group.

105,000 Already Gone

Without any assistance from Peking, about 105,000 ethnic Chinese already have fled to China in the last year. Most arrived in southern China in the last three months as Vietnam began to carry out harsh economic measures against Chinese shopkeepers and other Chinese who refused to become Vietnamese citizens. Peking officials have said that they expect a total of perhaps 300,000 refugees, but reports from the Chinese who already have left Vietnam indicate that an organized sea evacuation could create pressures for a far greater exodus, particularly in South Vietnam, where most of the ethnic Chinese live.

Relatives of the Chinese who have fled here as well as to China are expected to want to rejoin their families, and hundreds of thousands of others are expected to be eager to take the only easy escape route from the worsening economic conditions in southern Vietnam.

"When they heard the news [of Peking's offer to send ships] everyone started packing their bags," said Cheung Yuk-lan, a textile worker from Ho Chi Minh City who arrived here last week on a special flight for ethnic Chinese with relatives in Hong Kong. She added that most of her Chinese neighbors, however, had only faint hopes that Vietnam actually would let in the Chinese ships.

Ships Converted

Pro-Peking newspapers here reported that four large cargo vessels, docked at the Chinese port of Whampoa near Canton, already had been converted into passenger liners and would soon sail for Vietnam. The Hanoi radio said that Chinese ships could begin the evacuation on June 20, but they would be allowed to enter Vietnamese ports only after complying with Vietnamese requirements for foreign vessels and would only be allowed into certain ports.

Since the pro-U.S. South Vietnamese government fell in 1975, an estimated 220,000 refugees, most of them Vietnamese, have left the country, either in the air-and-sea lift organized in the last days of the war or by illegal land and boat travel. Observers here said that Hanoi's decision would appear to open the way for a Chinese exodus equal to or exceeding the number of Vietnamese refugees to date.

A huge exodus will present Peking with an enormous problem of feeding, housing and finding productive work in its overcrowded countryside for the refugees.

Some Dislocations

Radio broadcasts from southern Chinese provinces say that most of the early arriving refugees have been placed on long-established state farms for overseas Chinese, but the influx has forced many longtime residents to move out of their homes, and such dislocations have apparently only just begun.

Peking has turned the exodus of Chinese from Vietnam into a propaganda campaign designed to win favor with the 40 million Chinese who live outside the mainland. By contrast, Peking's rivals on Taiwan have been reluctant to accept even Chinese from Vietnam who hold Taiwanese passports.

Peking also has used the propaganda campaign to embarrass the Hanoi government, whose close connections to Moscow bother the Chinese.

Diplomatic sources here said that the Vietnamese have agreed to let the Chinese ships in on the condition that no draft age men will be evacuated, indicating the refugee population may be heavily weighed toward the old and the young who need special care.

China Reportedly Frees 110,000 Jailed Rightists

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 6 (NYT) — As part of a broad new effort to restore victims of political persecution, China has recently released about 110,000 persons who had been detained since an anti-rightist campaign in 1957, Chinese sources have disclosed.

In addition, many lower-level Communist Party officials, intellectuals and ordinary citizens purged in the Cultural Revolution or during the heyday of the so-called radicals in 1975 and 1976 are being rehabilitated, reports from China's provinces indicate. Local officials have been ordered to give these persons their jobs back.

The campaign is evidently designed to help Peking regain popular prestige and make better use of skilled manpower in an all-out drive for modernization. According to some accounts, Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy premier who was twice removed from power, pressed for the widespread rehabilitations.

The restoration program, however, particularly the effort to find jobs for those ousted in past years, touches one of the most sensitive subjects in China and has run into resistance. After so many purges, workers in the same office may have numerous scores to settle with each other. Some officials who were responsible for earlier purges are afraid to lose face or their jobs.

Alleged Red Brigade Members

Italy Charges 3 More in Moro Slaying

ROME, June 6 (UPI) — Authorities filed murder and kidnapping charges against three more alleged members of the Red Brigades today, accusing them of helping six others kill former Premier Aldo Moro. The charges were filed against Maria Pirri Ardizzone, Prospero Gallinari and Corrado Alunni by magistrate Achille Gallucci.

Miss Ardizzone was arrested in Naples several months ago. The two men have been sought by police since the Moro kidnapping March 16.

Meanwhile, an ambush team shot and killed a prison guard in Udine. The killing of Sgt. Antonio Santoro, 52, chief of Udine's prison guards, was claimed by two different groups in anonymous telephone calls to news media — one for the Red Brigades, the gang that assassinated Mr. Moro last month.

Mr. Gallucci filed the new charges a day after issuing similar charges against five Red Brigades members arrested May 17 at a Rome print shop that prepared leaflets for the Red Brigades.

The sixth charged yesterday was Mario Moretti, 32, a former electronics technician believed to be the Rome chief of the Red Brigades. Mr. Moretti slipped out of the print shop shortly before police raided it and has been the object of a huge manhunt since then.

Miss Ardizzone, 28, a researcher at the National Research Center of the University of Cosenza, was arrested April 6 with two others after police discovered an arsenal of weapons near the town of Licola.

Mr. Gallinari and Mr. Alunni were among 20 alleged Red Brigades members named as suspects by police shortly after Mr. Moro was kidnapped.

The charges yesterday and today were the first accusing specific Red Brigades suspects of planning and carrying out the Moro killing.

In addition to Miss Ardizzone, police are holding Enrico Triaca, 30; Teodoro Spadaccini, 24; Giovanni Lugnini, 25; Gabriella Mariani, 30, and Antonio Marini, 30.

Bonn Interior Minister Resigns Under Pressure

BONN, West Germany, June 6 (AP) - Interior Minister Werner Maihofer, the Free Democratic Party theoretician who has been under fire for his handling of the search for terrorists and who was blamed for his party's defeat in weekend elections, resigned today.

Mr. Maihofer, 59, who took over the ministry in 1974 when Helmut Schmidt assumed the chancellorship, announced his decision during a meeting of party parliamentary delegates.

Earlier, one of the FDP's leading figures, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, called on Mr. Maihofer to "draw the conclusions" from the results of weekend elections in which the party lost all its seats in state assemblies of Hamburg and Lower Saxony.

Mr. Maihofer's resignation under fire, one of several terrorism-related developments in West Germany today, was the second from Mr. Schmidt's coalition Cabinet this year. In February, Georg Leber, a member of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, quit as defense minister following a spy scandal.

Schleyer Controversy

Political observers blamed last weekend's stunning electoral defeats in part on the controversy surrounding the investigation of last year's terrorist kidnap-slaying of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Two days before the election, a report commissioned by the state government of North Rhine Westphalia alleged that lack of coordination between state and federal agencies allowed Mr. Schleyer's kidnappers to slip through police traps. Critics said that Mr. Maihofer, as interior minister, bore much of the responsibility for the confusion.

Meanwhile in Berlin, police said today they had caught a 24-year-old West German bookseller suspected of helping break terrorist Till Meyer out of West Berlin's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

But Major Changes Expected by House, Senate

U.S. Subcommittee Completes Generous Overseas Tax Revision

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, June 6 (IHT) — A House Ways and Means subcommittee today completed work on revising the method of taxing Americans abroad, proposing special deductions and an income exclusion for those not resident in Western Europe and Canada.

In addition, the provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act would be deferred for income earned in 1977, with the new law to take effect for income earned in 1978 and thereafter.

The measure, which provides more generous tax incentives than section 911 (foreign income provisions) of the 1976 Reform Act and the pre-1976 law, must now go to the full committee, probably in about two weeks. Once there, it is almost certain to undergo major revisions and deletions, with the income exclusion most likely to be one of the casualties.

Rep. Joe Waggonner, D-La., the subcommittee chairman, said at the beginning of the drafting session yesterday that his panel would probably adopt several of the most generous alternatives and "then work down from there."

After a final version of the bill is completed by the full Ways and Means Committee, it will be sent to the House. Following House approval, the measure will probably be taken to conference with the Senate, which adopted its own revision of section 911 last month. The Senate bill would replace the current income exclusion with special deductions for housing, education and cost of living.

Compromise Expected

The conferees are expected to work out a compromise to be sent back to both houses for approval before August 15, the extended deadline for filing U.S. tax returns by Americans overseas.

The subcommittee acted on a directive from the full committee, which on May 24 ordered that a detailed measure be marked up for its consideration. Previously, the Ways and Means panel had decided to urge their Senate colleagues to accept a one-year deferral of the 1976 act and drop the reform provisions. In return, the House panel would promise to work up its own permanent solution to the problem of taxing Americans overseas as soon as possible.

However, when the Internal Revenue Service decided to extend the filing deadline, the committee decided that it had enough time to work up its own bill and get it through the House before going to conference, a course of action that, according to members, would put the House conferees in a much stronger position than a mere promise of action. The subcommittee measure greatly resembles legislation introduced in February by Rep. Jim Jones, D-Okla., and Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill. Their bills were based on proposals by the Tax Fairness Committee, the lobbying arm of the construction and engineering industries.

The head of the Tax Fairness Committee, Mr. Robert Gants, said that he was "gratified" by the subcommittee action, adding that it would not only "achieve equity between Americans overseas and those at home, but also equity between us and our competitors so we can once again compete in the world marketplace."

The provisions of the subcommittee bill include:

- Retention of the $20,000 ($25,000 for Americans working abroad more than three years) exclusion and add an escalator cost based on increases in federal pay to offset inflation. However, Americans living in Canada and Western Europe would not be eligible for the income exclusion.
- A cost-of-living deduction to be determined by multiplying earned income (salary plus overtime and bonuses but not housing and education allowances) by the percentage differential between the cost-of-living in the foreign country and the cost-of-living in the United States. This differential would be found in a table to be published annually by the Treasury.
- A deduction for reasonable housing costs in excess of 16⅔ of base salary (representing typical U.S. housing costs). However, a taxpayer would not be able to claim a deduction for housing that was more lavish than a taxpayer in a similar position in the United States could afford.
- A deduction for the cost of educating dependent children from kindergarten through grade 12 in an American-type school. Deductible would be tuition, fees, books, and local transportation, with a limit of $4,000 per dependent. If no American-type schools were within reasonable commuting distance, room and board and non-local transportation, including two round trips per year between the school and the place of work, would also be deductible.
- A home leave travel allowance, including the cost of one round trip per year to the United States for the employee and his dependents.
- Deductions for moving expenses — with increases in both the dollar and time limitations for overseas moves, including certain storage expenses. The current 30 days and $3,000 would be expanded to 90 days and $6,000.
- Deduction for one round trip per year for an employee and his dependents from a "hardship post" to a rest site, but only to the extent that such costs are borne by the employer.

The subcommittee measure was a compendium of virtually every proposal placed before the committee for dealing with Americans overseas. The final version adopted by both houses and signed by the president is expected to be much less generous. Adoption of the subcommittee version by the conference would guarantee a filibuster in the Senate that could endanger the entire bill.

News Analysis

Zaire Rebellion: Roots Are Still Firm

By David B. Ottaway

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 6 (WP) — "This has been going on for 18 years now. It's going to happen again, too, you will see. These Katangans will just keep on trying, I tell you. They fight even without eating."

Such is the popular view here about the Lunda people of Zaire's old southern Katanga province, now called Shaba as if a change in name could wish away a problem that has weighed on this rebellion-ridden central African country ever since its Caesarian birth out of bloody chaos 18 years ago.

The grim determination of the Lunda-led Katangans to make their political comeback seemed to be written in the room filled with captured rebel weapons at the headquarters of the French legionnaires in the Shaba mining center of Kolwezi. Among the mishmash of Soviet, British, U.S., Italian and Portuguese arms were a dozen muzzle loaders and an air rifle.

The rebels' wrath against the central government was also evident. Probably twice as many blacks as whites died during their six-day occupation of Kolwezi and not all by accident. Some were hated officials from Kinshasa who were rounded up and deliberately executed, according to Zairian sources.

After last year's 80-day Shaba war, tens of thousands of Lunda fled from the province into neighboring Angola to escape the Zairian Army's retaliation.

Now the army is back in control of Kolwezi, again taking its retribution in lives and household goods from the civilian population, and another Lunda exodus is certain.

Zaire seems swept up in yet another tragic cycle of bloody rebellions and harsh repressions such as those that marked its tortured beginning as a nation in 1960, when it gained independence of Belgian colonial rule.

The cry in Washington and other Western capitals about Cuban and Soviet machinations behind the latest invasion has made it seem as if outside powers were mainly responsible for the renewed troubles.

In fact, tribal and regional forces have torn at this mosaic of a country — composed of some 200-odd tribes — for as long as it has existed. Their strength has risen and ebbed over the years, but it has never been harnessed.

At one point in the early 1960s, more of Zaire, then known as the Congo, was under the control of rebels than of the central government, with Katanga, then as now, at the center of the drama.

The French adage, "the more things change, the more they stay the same," might well be posted as Zaire's national motto — so unchanging are the issues, the locale and the main actors.

There have been increasing signs that Zaire is on the verge of another political explosion as the economy deteriorates. They include a local civilian rebellion, an army revolt and a plot to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko — all in the past few months.

As many as 700 civilians were said to have been killed in the government's brutal suppression of the rebellion, 14 officers were executed in the army revolt and another 13 officers and civilians in the alleged plot. Mr. Mobutu also carried out a sweeping purge of distrusted Lunda and Luba officers.

This followed last year's arrest, trial and sentencing to death of the best-known Lunda in the Mobutu government, his former foreign minister, Nguza Karl I Bond. The president later spared his life but has left him in prison for his alleged complicity with the Shaba rebels.

Role Transformation

At independence, the Katangans were right-leaning "separatists" backed by Western, particularly Belgian business interests. Katanga was more or less an independent state for two years before rejoining the rest of the Congo.

Today, the Lunda-led Katangans have garbed themselves in the robes of "national liberators," taken on a new and more respectable "anti-imperialist" and "anti-neocolonialist" language, set as their aim Mr. Mobutu's downfall and found new suporters in the East and among its African allies.

It was a strange combination of Western resolve, UN action and white-mercenary military might that first stamped out rightist and leftist rebellions and secessionist bids and by 1965 imposed a semblance of national unity on black Africa's second largest land mass within one border.

Dual Role

It was the Katangan Lunda leader, Moise Tshombe, who led in first splitting apart the Congo and subsequently reunifying it.

After heading the Katanga secessionist movement until it collapsed in early 1963, he then returned to become the Congo's premier a year later.

While Mr. Tshombe still held the reigns of national power in November, 1964, the United States and Belgium together quashed a leftist challenge to the central government from the northern city of Kisangani. Then, as today, the Western pretext for direct military intervention was the containment of whites in a town under rebel control.

A year later, in November, 1965, Mr. Mobutu pushed aside Mr. Tshombe and took over a country exhausted from its internal political turmoil and repeated rebellions. With strong Western backing, he kept the loosely knit parts of the country together through a combination of tough authoritarian rule and the offer of lucrative rewards, government posts or businesses to his opponents.

Pockets of Resistance

Yet, pockets of resistance to Mr. Mobutu survived in remote corners of the country. One of these was in Shaba province, where the remaining survivors of the old Katangese police force took refuge and bode their time for revenge.

Another was in far eastern Zaire along Lake Tanganyika, where a group calling itelf the People's Revolutionary Party and claiming to be Marxist has held out for more than a decade. Its continued existence came to light in 1975, when these rebels kidnapped four students, including Americans, from the Stanford University-supported Gombe chimpanze research center in Kigoma, Tanzania.

Furthermore, before the latest Shaba troubles, there were several other local rebellions brutally suppressed by the Zairian Army that went practically unreported in the West.

In January in the Idiofa-Kitwit region, about 700 villagers were killed by the national guard, according to local sources. Other signs of unrest surfaced in March, when 90 persons, including 67 military officers, were put on trial for allegedly plotting a coup against Mr. Mobutu. Then came the purge of Lunda and Luba officers from the army and a roundup of other suspected civilians from these two groups.

It is not clear whether the Katangan rebels were planning their attack on Kolwezi in coordination with a Lunda and Luba revolt of officers from within the army, but Mr. Mobutu clearly believes that there is a larger Lunda-led plot afoot aimed at bringing him down — the continuation of a political struggle in Zaire since Mr. Tshombe's demise and Mr. Mobutu's rise to power 13 years ago.

Israel Reported Set to Retain 4 Lebanon Posts

BEIRUT, June 6 (AP) — Israel has informed Lebanon it plans to retain four outposts in southern Lebanon after its promised withdrawal next week, two newspapers said today.

The rightist Al Amal and the leftist As Safir said Israel's plans were reported to the Lebanese government by Lt. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, commander of UN peacekeeping operations in the Middle East.

The report said Israel wanted the four outposts as observation stations to detect attempts by the Palestinian guerrillas to return to the border areas from which the Israeli invasion of south Lebanon drove them.

As Safir said Premier Salim el Hoss and Defense and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros rejected the plan and insisted on total, unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the rest of the 500-square-mile salient occupied in March. The Israelis have withdrawn from part of the area.

Desai Visits Britain

LONDON, June 6 (UPI) - Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrived today for a three-day official visit and talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan.

United Press International

SOMBER BURDEN—Zeki Kuneralp, Turkish ambassador in Spain, far right, watches as the body of his wife, Nekla, is carried past to be put on board a special airplane to Turkey yesterday. Mrs. Kuneralp, her brother Besir Balcioglu and a Spanish chauffeur were killed in daylight ambush in central Madrid Friday by three terrorists claiming justice for Armenia.

West Agrees to Give Assistance to Zaire

(Continued from Page 1)

United States has agreed to expand its Zaire role by flying in peacekeeping troops from Gabon and Senegal. "Senegal and Gabon have asked for our assistance in bringing troops to Zaire," State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said.

[He said that U.S. Air Force air controllers and load masters have already been sent to those two nations to oversee ground operations for the airlift.]

The African force would be phased in gradually, and the French Foreign Legion would leave a 250-man force in Kolwezi "for sufficient time" to reassure the European technicians needed to get the mines working again and also prevent any recurrence of Zaire Army reprisals against the local population, a diplomat said.

A senior U.S. official at the Paris negotiations said that the establishment of a permanent pan-African intervention force appeared remote. It could only win U.S. support, even logistical, he said, if it were formed under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity.

He added that the Carter administration wanted to respond in Africa on a case-by-case basis, but he said that "one could extrapolate the Western response in Zaire" as a warning to future Soviet or Cuban-backed ventures.

Although France, the European country most conspicuously involved in Africa, appeared to support the idea of a self-defense force of moderate African countries, French officials appeared satisfied with the increased U.S. involvement, even with these qualifications.

U.S. Change Seen

"Compared to the Shaba war last year, when the United States provided help only gingerly, the United States has moved considerably and now made an offer of future help in similar circumstances," a French source said.

The U.S. official said that Washington had no evidence that the harder line on Zaire was damaging U.S. effectiveness on issues like Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia) because "we have kept in touch with our key friends among English-speaking African states to explain the limited nature of our response."

The $100-million aid package, which involves some ongoing aid as well as new resources, was expected to be submitted for formal approval at a meeting in Brussels next week.

Other Considerations

The Brussels meeting will also consider Zaire's worsening economic outlook and growing debt. The U.S. source said that the Zaire aid consortium would have to review the nation's economy, debts would have to be rescheduled and new International Monetary Fund credits would be needed.

Other diplomatic sources said that the Paris meeting yesterday, which followed bilateral Franco-U.S. talks on Sunday about the current Zaire airlift, dwelt on economic reforms in Zaire. The Western countries are coordinating their positions before meeting Zairian officials next week in Brussels.

While wary of incurring charges of neo-colonialism, the Western governments are determined to impose changes on President Mobutu's government, at least on his alleged misuse of Zaire's foreign exchange, notably by appointing European officials to monitor spending.

Assistance by French and Moroccan troops last year during fighting in Shaba province prompted no effort by Mr. Mobutu to overcome the country's chronic problems, diplomats said.

Spanish Thief Sentenced

OVIEDO, Spain, June 6 (UPI) — A provincial court yesterday sentenced Jose Saavedra, 20, to 18 years in prison after he admitted the plundering and theft a year ago of priceless medieval jewelry from the Cathedral of Oviedo.

New Colombian Leader May Keep Ties to Rivals

BOGOTA, June 6 (AP) — President-elect Julio Turbay, who campaigned promising to end his Liberal Party's 21-year governing arrangement with the Conservatives in Colombia, now indicates that his winning margin was so slim that he may continue the agreement.

"I will maintain with this second political force the spirit of agreement called for at this time," Mr. Turbay, 62, said at a news conference Monday after the election board declared him the winner over Belisario Betancur of the Conservative Party.

The board said that with almost all of the votes counted from Sunday's balloting, Mr. Turbay had 2,226,163 votes to 2,137,987 for Mr. Betancur, a margin of only 88,176 votes.

The other four candidates, an army general and three leftists, trailed far behind.

Mr. Betancur, who had declared himself the winner as the lead seesawed in early counting, refused to concede defeat. A spokesman said that he might contest the election, the closest in this nation since 1970, when a Conservative won office by 60,000 votes.

Conservative partisans took to the streets yesterday shouting, "Fraud! Fraud!" and "Betancur or a military coup." Dozens blocked traffic with sit-ins at major intersections. Troops patrolled the city but there was no violence.

The president-elect, ambassador to the United States until 1976, rejected accusations that his victory was stolen, saying: "My triumph was clean and it honors Colombian democracy."

Mr. Turbay is to be inaugurated Aug. 7 for a four-year term. He will replace another Liberal, President Alfonso Lopez, who was barred by the Constitution from seeking reelection.

Colombia has been ruled by Liberals and Conservatives almost without interruption since independence from Spain in 1810. Their rivalry resulted in a civil war from 1948 to 1958 in which thousands of persons were killed. The war was ended by an agreement in 1957 to govern together, with the presidency alternating between the two parties, but the coalition was partially dismantled in 1974 and the separation was to be completed with the new government.

CIA Backs Cuba Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

are former inhabitants of southern Zaire known as Katangans who have lived for some time in northern Angola near the border with Zaire.

Much of the administration's African policy has been based on the assumption that the Cubans and Russians were causing trouble in Zaire.

Mr. Carter said on May 25: "We believe that Cuba has known of the Katangan plans to invade and obviously did nothing to restrain them from crossing the border. We also know that the Cubans have played a key role in training and equipping the Katangans who attacked."

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said yesterday that Cuba told him that it trained and equipped the Katangans only to help them fight on the side of President Agostinho Neto in the Angolan civil war. The Cubans insisted that they have had nothing to do with the Katangans since the victory of the Neto forces in that war, Sen. McGovern reported.

But Rep. Boland said that the information provided to the committee showed Cuban training as recently as last year.

Sen. McGovern, not yet briefed on the CIA information, said that he would regard it as a "personal insult" if the Cubans are found to have lied.

Some administration officials have been less than satisfied with the quality of the intelligence information. They have privately questioned the reliability of many of the informants and have said that much of the data was circumstantial.

The first briefing, at the White House last Friday, involved leaders of Congress, such as House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., who said yesterday: "I would say that the proof is there that Cubans participated in Zaire," adding that he understood that the CIA had photos of Cubans with Katangans.

Somalia Reports Ogaden Victory

NAIROBI, June 6 (UPI) — Somali forces claim to have killed 40 Soviet and Cuban soldiers and destroyed 26 tanks in a battle last week in Ethiopia's Ogaden region.

Mogadishu Radio, quoting the insurgent newspaper Danab, said Western Somali Liberation Front guerrillas also killed 250 Ethiopian troops in the battle at Suryasagaaro in the eastern Ogaden May 30. Twenty-seven military trucks also were reported destroyed.

The radio also reported guerrillas killed 43 Ethiopian soldiers at two points near the town of Nagele. There has been no confirmation of the Somali reports from the Ethiopians.

After Weeks of Tension

Carter Speech Expected To Explain Ties to Russia

By Edward Walsh and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — The White House regards President Carter's speech tomorrow at the Naval Academy as an opportunity to clarify the status of U.S.-Soviet relations after weeks of mounting tensions between the two superpowers.

Mr. Carter already has spent many hours working on the speech, having met for two hours Sunday with his principal foreign policy advisers, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The speech, at the Naval Academy's commencement exercises, will come in the context of increasingly sharp administration attacks on Soviet and Cuban activities in Africa and reports that U.S.-Soviet relations are at such a low point that the prospects for a new strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement are in danger.

Mr. Carter hopes to use the speech to reduce the conflicting domestic political pressures on the White House that have built up over the issues, according to White House officals.

Give Away the Store

"We've got the liberals thinking we're ready to jump into a war in Africa and the hawks thinking we're about to give away the store and sign a disadvantageous treaty with the Soviets," a senior presidential adviser said. "It's time for the president to step forward and say where we stand."

In the view of White House aides, the public wants a new SALT accord to end the arms race and for the administration to be tough in dealing with the Soviet Union.

Given greater U.S.-Soviet tension, an aide said, there is a danger that public opinion will begin to solidify around the idea that a halt to the SALT negotiations would somehow "punish" the Russians.

The United States needs a new arms agreement at least as much as the Soviet Union, this official said. Noting that the Soviet Union spends about 13 percent of its budget on the military, he added, "There is no evidence that our country is willing to invest that kind of money over the next 10 to 15 years to keep up" should a new round in the arms race follow a SALT breakdown.

Some Uneasiness

Officials acknowledge that there has been "some uneasiness" at home and among U.S. allies about the nation's strength and the president's willingness to use it to counter what they called "greater Soviet aggressiveness" in Africa.

They said that Mr. Carter hopes in the Annapolis speech to balance his concern about Soviet actions with a reassertion of the basic military and economic strength of the United States.

To that end, they said, he may contrast the security the United States enjoys in the Western Hemisphere with the situation of the Soviet Union, which keeps a million men under arms on its border with China and other large armies in Eastern Europe. But, in relation to Africa, these officials said, Mr. Carter realizes that there is "not much tolerance" among the American people for a major U.S. role even to counter Soviet influence.

Thus, he is likely to balance his criticism of Soviet-Cuban intervention with reassurance that the United States is not about to embark on a unilateral military effort in Africa.

Changing Circumstances

The speech, while reaffirming the basic thrust of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union and the president's commitment to the SALT negotiations, will also deal with "the changing circumstances of the last three or four months," an aide said. Those circumstances, chiefly the stepped up Soviet and Cuban activity in Africa, have resulted in "some necessary adjustments" in U.S. policy that Mr. Carter will both explain and defend, he said.

Another official said that the White House hopes that the speech is not interpreted as signaling a fundamental shift in U.S. policy or is seen in personal terms as a "victory" for either Mr. Vance or Mr. Brzezinski, who have been cast in the roles of dove and hawk respectively in this administration.

Bonn Interior Minister Resigns Under Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

maximum security Moabit Prison May 29.

Klaus Viehmann, described by police as a member of the "inner core of the Movement June 2," was taken by surprise as he was getting into a car in West Berlin yesterday, police said.

He had 500 West German marks, which were traced back to the 4.3-million-mark ransom (about $2.15 million dollars) paid for Viennese banker Wolfgangl Palmer, who was held by terrorist captors for four days last November, police said.

Police said Mr. Viehmann was getting into a sedan bought by a woman using the name Jutta Roemer, the alias that police say was used by one of four women who freed Meyer.

The same name was used by a woman who rented an apartment in a rundown section of West Berlin's Tiergarten district where police believe Meyer's breakout was planned.

Meyer, 34, was one of six terrorist suspects who went on trial in West Berlin April 11 for the 1974 murder of a city judge and the 1975 kidnapping of politician Peter Lorenz. Mr. Lorenz was held until authorities released five terrorist prisoners, including one of the women who is now a suspect in Meyer's escape.

In Karlsruhe, meanwhile, Volker Speitel and Johans-Joachim Dellwo, both 27 and both already in custody, have been charged with aiding terrorists. They are accused of smuggling in the weapons with which two imprisoned terrorists reportedly killed themselves last year.

Authorities said Andreas Baader, a co-founder of the urban guerrilla Baader-Meinhoff gang, and Jan-Carl Raspe, another gang member, took their own lives Oct. 19 after a dramatic airline hijacking by comrades demanding their freedom was foiled in Somalia by German commandos.

Speitel and Dellwo have been in custody since last year. Speitel is also charged with an attack on the German Embassy in Stockholm in 1975 that left two terrorists and two diplomats dead.

The office of West German Chief Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said investigations revealed that the two acted as messengers between lawyers and the imprisoned gang members, and over several months smuggled parts of pistols, explosives and ammunition into the Stuttgart prison where they were held.

[West German police announced today in Bonn the failure of terrorist plots to blow up a U.S. Army hotel and to kidnap Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, the archbishop of Cologne, UPI reported.

[Both plots were attributed to terrorist organizations calling themselves Red Cells, small guerrilla units operating independently.

[The bombing took place May 31 but did little damage, and the kidnap plot was foiled in May 1977 with the arrest of three suspects, but neither was disclosed immediately.]

Japan to Ask Farmers About Airport Protest

TOKYO, June 6 (WP) — The director of the Civil Aviation Bureau of the Japanese Transportation Ministry yesterday blamed autocratic attitudes of government officials for creating the violent opposition that continues to threaten the new international airport at Narita, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Hisao Takahashi said that his ministry had now resolved to talk to farmers who have refused to sell their land in an effort to find a way for them to continue earning their livelihood through farming.

"The government paid too little attention to the local residents and their livelihood, especially the livelihood of the farmers," he said.

The new commitment means that the Japanese government is postponing indefinitely its plans to begin building two additional runways that Mr. Takahashi said were "absolutely necessary."

Extremists — students and young workers whom Mr. Takahashi called a "by-product of a mature society" — joined the farmers in their protest.

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U.S. Supreme Court Won't Review Ruling

exist Statutory Rape Law to Stay Void

By Jim Mann

ASHINGTON, June 6 — The Supreme Court today left ling an unprecedented lower ruling that the punishment of s, but not females, for statuto- pe is a form of sex discrimina-

a vote of 7 to 2, the high court ned to review a ruling by a fed- appeals court in Boston that Hampshire's statutory-rape was unconstitutional because it ed men the equal protection of aw. The New Hampshire law e it illegal for a man to have intercourse with a women under the age of 15 who was not his wife.

The action does not establish a binding legal precedent. The lower-court decision will apply only in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island — the states covered by the appeals court. New Hampshire itself passed a law in 1975 prohibiting both men and women from having sex with under-aged partners.

Nevertheless, the refusal of the Supreme Court to hear the case could prompt other U.S. courts to strike down so-called "gender-based" statutory-rape laws. About 20 states have such laws, according to papers filed with the justices.

A section of the California penal code makes it illegal for a man to have intercourse with a female under the age of 18 who is not his wife. According to the California assistant attorney, Gen. Jack Winkler, men convicted of statutory rape in California can be sentenced to prison for up to three years.

In 1975, a California appeals court upheld the law against a challenge by a man who claimed that it was an unconstitutional form of discrimination against males.

The New Hampshire case arose in 1974, when Thomas Meloon was convicted of statutory rape for having had intercourse on three occasions with a 14-year-old girl.

Meloon had met the girl in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1973, when he was 24. There was no indication that he had forced the girl to have sex with him. Meloon contended at the trial that the girl had lied to him about her age, telling him that she was older so as not to discourage him.

But a New Hampshire judge sentenced Meloon to between 7 and 15 years in prison. He served 3½ years before being released.

The New Hampshire Supreme Court rejected Meloon's argument that the statutory-rape law was unconstitutional. But then a U.S. District Court and the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the state had denied men equal protection of the laws.

New Hampshire officials gave several different justifications for their law. They argued that it was necessary because only women may become pregnant and because women under 15 are more likely to suffer physical damage from sex than men under 15.

New Hampshire also said that men under 15 are less in need of protection, because they are sometimes physically incapable of having sex. Finally the state argued that older men are more likely than older women to suffer from the disorder called pedophilia — the urge to molest young children.

The appeals court rejected all these arguments. It said: "There is little in the scenario of an adolescent love tryst of a 16-year-old boy and a 14-year-old girl . . . which invokes the likelihood of physical danger."

New Hampshire renewed all of its arguments before the Supreme Court, but the justices declined, without comment, to hear the case.

The two dissenters were Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justice Harry Blackmun, both of whom said that they would have immediately overturned the lower-court ruling without asking for legal briefs or hearing oral arguments. They said that they would do so even though New Hampshire has already changed its statutory-rape law.

Los Angeles Times

eat in Congress Assumed

loomy Carter Forecast: o Drop in Oil Imports

RIS, June 6 (NYT) — The r administration has submit- ew forecasts for U.S. energy mption based, for the first on the prospect that Congress refuse to pass President r's controversial energy con- tion program.

e pessimistic forecast was re- d yesterday when the Interna- l Energy Agency (IEA), a Par- sed body that monitors the in- ial world's efforts to conserve gy, published its latest annual w of the energy policies of its nember countries, which in- all the major Western indus- nations except France.

stead of repeating last year's east that U.S. oil imports will e from 9 million barrels a day esent to 6 million in 1985 as Carter energy program pro- the U.S. administration told EA to conduct this year's re- on the assumption that im- will rise to 11.5 million bar- day.

rgely as a result of this change U.S. import expectations, the secretariat is forced to con- that there is now little hope its members will meet the tar- ey set themselves last October lding their total imports of oil the members of the Organiza- of Petroleum Exporting Coun- (OPEC) to 26 million barrels a n 1985.

A Prod for Congress?

evitably, the change in the U.S. rt forecast has stirred specula- among energy officials here the Carter administration may air of getting its energy pro- through Congress in the pres- orm and is quietly preparing to e its conservation goals.

her officials believe, however, the new U.S. oil import fore- s intended to reinforce efforts, in congressional approval for administration's conservation before next month's Western omic summit meeting in Bonn y showing that without such ation the West faces a damag- scramble for oil in the mid- s, combined with sharply high- ices.

cause of rising inflation and a ing trade gap, the Carter ad- stration has already warned its r trading partners that it can- ontribute to the plans they will iscussing at the Bonn summit giving world growth by a gen- stimulation of most of the tern economies.

Cutback Called Essential

t the administration is under ing pressure to contribute to summit's success by reducing oil imports that many Europe- overnments say are prolonging world recession by weakening dollar on currency markets.

uring his visit to Washington week, British Prime Minister es Callaghan was quoted as g that a cutback in U.S. oil orts was now "an essential edient" for the success of the n summit. He said that Mr. ter should impose an import tax foreign oil if Congress contin- to balk at his conservation pro- n, which has been bottled up in mittees for more than a year.

n the basis of the new U.S. forecast, the IEA secretariat predicts that its members' total imports of OPEC oil will reach at least 29 million barrels a day in 1985 and probably between 31 and 35 million, since it doubts that other members will reduce their imports as much as they hope.

The IEA concludes pessimistically that there is little point in encouraging members to reduce their import needs below 26 million barrels a day, since they do not at present appear capable of getting them down even to this target.

Shortfall Feared

When consumption by non-IEA countries and OPEC itself is added, the IEA secretariat believes that total demand for OPEC oil will be between 43 million and 48 million barrels a day in 1985. Since the IEA thinks OPEC is unlikely to raise production above 38 million barrels a day, it foresees a "demand gap" of between 4 million and 12 million barrels a day.

Such a shortfall would mean that there would not be enough OPEC oil to go around. The Western industrial powers could find themselves scrambling for available supplies and forcing up the price.

Even if the Western industrial countries succeed in holding imports to 26 million barrels a day in 1985, the IEA secretarist points out in its latest policy review that they may have difficulty finding supplies. This is because the 11 million to 13 million barrels a day that non-IEA countries will need could well put total demand for OPEC oil close to expected output.

Schlesinger Sees Better Chances For Tax on Oil

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said that if Congress rejects the crude oil tax — considered a key to President Carter's proposed energy bill — the administration will accept the rest of the bill as a step toward a national energy policy.

However, Mr. Schlesinger said that the chances are improving for passage of the tax, the only major part of Mr. Carter's five-part package still awaiting congressional consideration.

"It has acquired additional support," Mr. Schlesinger said in a television interview. "I think the sheer rationality of the tax, given our present oil position in the world, will overcome the opposition . . . If we are to have less dependence, we have got to cease subsidizing imports."

He said that if the crude oil tax is not passed, the administration will accept the other four parts of the bill — natural-gas pricing, coal conversion, conservation and utility rate reform — as a "major first step" toward establishing a national energy policy.

Ecevit Lobbies For U.S. Arms

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP) — Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit met a group of senators yesterday to seek support for ending the U.S. arms embargo against his country.

Mr. Ecevit would not say whether he made any headway. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 8 to 4 two weeks ago to retain the embargo, which was imposed by Congress after Turkey's 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

Later, the House International Relations Committee approved lifting the ban by a single vote. The issue is to be settled when military aid authorization bills reach the Senate and House floors.

S. Prepares o Lift Ceilings n Gas Prices

ASHINGTON, June 6 (AP) — the Energy Department pre- s to lift gasoline price ceilings, Environmental Protection ncy says it is worried that the e might increase the cost of eaded gas and prompt motorists se the dirtier leaded fuel.

nergy Department spokesman Bishop said last night that the gulation proposal is expected e sent to Congress shortly.

Under law, if both the Senate House do not block the move hin 15 working days, it automat- ly goes into effect.

he ceilings, spurred by the 1973 b oil embargo, have been felt ecessary by the Energy Depart- nt, especially with gasoline now abundant supply. The depart- nt said that it does not antici- e an immediate across-the-board e increase because most prices ady are well below the cutoff nt.

Associated Press

VETERAN BOOT—Command Sgt. Maj. Joseph Castellanos, 61, of the Florida National Guard, believes he is the oldest military parachutist. But he plans only one more jump before his retirement in July, absolutely his last.

U.S. Trying to Set Talks Between Vance, Gromyko

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT)—The State Department said yesterday that efforts are under way to schedule talks soon between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to conclude a new strategic arms agreement.

In a continuing attempt to dispel reports that the administration has lost interest in achieving a new accord as soon as possible, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d told reporters that it only remained for Moscow and Washington to find a convenient time for the proposed meeting. "We are trying to have the next meeting within a reasonable time frame," he said.

Meanwhile, the administration's top arms negotiator, Paul Warnke, appeared yesterday before the House International Relations Committee and following the closed session told reporters that "my instructions [for the arms talks] have consistently been to pursue a new agreement."

"The negotiations are on course," he said. "I'm telling you that is the case." Mr. Warnke, however, confirmed that a recent Soviet proposal calling for a ban on the testing and deployment of new intercontinental missiles was unacceptable to the administration and that U.S. negotiators have yet to formulate a counterproposal for breaking the existing deadlock.

The administration has faced a dilemma in recent days in responding to press reports that the White House has slowed the negotiating process. The talks, in fact, have stalled, reportedly as a result of differences between the two sides on two or three complicated issues.

These differences, however, have caused some to argue that the administration is making the negotiations a hostage to Moscow's policies in Africa and other Soviet-American problems. This impression has been reinforced by concerns expressed by some of President Carter's domestic political advisers, who have argued that the White House should avoid a major fight in gaining Senate approval for a new accord in the near future.

At present, officials acknowledge that the inclination of the administration is to stand firm on the issues in dispute because any important concessions at this stage could damage chances for ratification. This means, they said, that if Moscow is unwilling to yield on the question of new missiles or on limits that would be placed on the bomber known in the West as the Backfire, the administration will have to decide — later this summer — whether it can continue to resist significant concessions in the talks.

While the two sides still disagree over the Backfire question and missile modernization, officials said that agreement had been reached in recent talks on other points, including an arrangement under which they would notify each other in advance of missile tests. In addition, negotiators are said to have agreed not to launch missiles in rapid succession.

Neither of these agreements is said to constitute important progress in the talks, in particular the arrangement on notification of missile tests. Officials said that it only covers missiles fired outside the national territory of each nation and that this would exclude the majority of Moscow's tests, which are conducted within the boundaries of the Soviet Union.

U.S. Was Ready To Risk China War, Files Show

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI) — The United States was prepared to make limited attacks on China and "take a risk of war" in defense of Taiwan in the mid-1950s, John Foster Dulles told the Senate when he was Secretary of State, according to recently released secret testimony.

But the newly declassified Senate documents showed that Mr. Dulles also assured Congress that the United States did not intend to use its might to restore Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek to power in Peking.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 24, 1955, Mr. Dulles said that Mr. Chiang had promised not to attack China without U.S. permission and that he knew that any unsupported mainland invasion would be "suicidal."

Mr. Dulles was supporting legislation — later approved by Congress — permitting the use of U.S. forces for "protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related positions and territories of that area."

ERA Resolution Faces New Test

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI) — A resolution to allow seven more years for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment has passed its first test in a subcommittee, but its real test lies ahead in the full House Judiciary Committee.

The resolution would provide a 14-year ratification period for the ERA, setting the final deadline for state legislative consideration in March 1986 instead of March 1979.

Brazil-Uruguay Accord

BRASILIA, June 6 (AP-DJ) — Uruguay has created a $100-million line of credit for Brazilian imports under an agreement signed yesterday between the two countries, according to a Brazilian Finance Ministry spokesman.

As Voters Go to Polls

Californians Could Start Taxpayers Revolt in U.S.

NEW YORK, June 6 (UPI) — If the public opinion polls are right the long predicted revolt of the American taxpayer starts today in California's primary election.

Despite some major contests in the eight other states holding primaries, one issue — California's tax-slashing Proposition 13 — has stolen attention from the candidates.

The best battles for election berths among candidates were in California, Montana, Mississippi and New Jersey, with contests also in New Mexico, Ohio, Iowa and South Dakota in the biggest day of primaries so far in the 1978 election year.

Proposition 13, a proposed amendment to the California Constitution, would restrict property taxes to no more than 1 percent of 1975 values. Overall, that would be a 60 percent cut. For California localities it would be a loss of $7 billion of $10 billion in property tax revenues.

Shape of Campaigns

If Proposition 13 passes in the nation's most populous state and majority is being predicted by polls, it could change the shape of political campaigns for the rest of the year and beyond.

In California, where the tax-cutting initiative was expected to promote a 68 percent voter turnout, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., has little opposition in the Democratic primary but the Republicans have a tough battle.

Attorney General Evelle Younger was forecast to become the Republican leader over former Los Angeles police chief Ed Davis, state assemblyman Kenneth Maddy and San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson.

Montana has an incumbent senator believed to be in trouble. Democrat Paul Hatfield, appointed last year after Sen. Lee Metcalf died, was forecast as running behind Rep. Max Baucus in a four-candidate race.

Mississippi has an all-out scramble for the seat of retiring Sen. James Eastland. In the Democratic primary are Gov. Cliff Finch, former governor Bill Waller and five others. Rep. Thad Cochran and state Sen. Charles Pickering are contesting for the Republican nomination.

In New Jersey, the veteran Republican, Sen. Clifford Case, was expected to beat his challenger, Jeffrey Bell, but the Democrats have a fight involving former professional basketball star Bill Bradley, former state treasurer Richard Leone and former state Sen. Alex Menza.

In the other primary states:

- Ohio — Republican Gov. James Rhodes expects to beat state Rep. Charles Kurfess in the Republican primary for renomination. Lt. Gov. Richard Celeste leads state Klan leader Dale Reusch for the Democratic governorship nomination. Former Rep. Wayne Hays is seeking nomination to run for the state legislature.
- New Mexico — In the Democratic primary for governor, former Gov. Bruce King is seen as leading Lt. Gov. Robert Ferguson. On the Republican side, former state Sen. Joe Skeen, the 1974 candidate, is believed ahead of state Rep. Bob Grant. There are no contests for senator.
- South Dakota — Three Democrats, led by Lt. Gov. Harvey Wollman, and three Republicans, paced by Attorney General William Janklow, seek nomination to succeed Democratic Gov. Robert Kneip.

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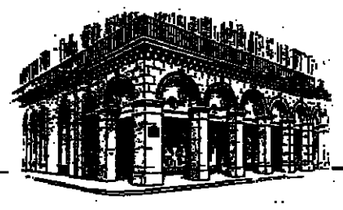

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May Number 500,000 Throughout Nation

Black Refugees Endure in Rhodesia Slum

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 6 (NYT) — Every war has its refugees. In Rhodesia's case, tens of thousands of blacks have fled into the cities and towns, preferring the squalor of squatters' shacks to the dangers of war in the countryside.

In Salisbury, refugees can be found hiding in the sheds of white homes, in grimy corners of the railway yards and amid piles of fly-infested refuse at the city garbage dump, where they compete for salable scraps of paper, metal and clothing. By some estimates, there may be 50,000 refugees in the capital area and 10 times that many across the country.

An alternative is to flee to neighboring black nations, where the fittest refugees are drafted into guerrilla forces.

The "plastic village" of Tangwena — the name of a tribal group forcibly moved from its ancestral land before the war began - endures beside the bus terminal at Harari, a black township within sight of the glass-and-steel high rises that have made Salisbury one of the most modern cities in Africa.

Perhaps 1,000 people in all inhabit two or three dusty acres bounded by the bus loading areas, a run-down shopping center that blares music into the early morning hours, and Harari's rows of red brick houses. The refugees live in tiny shelters of black and green plastic drawn across frames of cane, sometimes with a ground sheet but more often with no floor.

Dismantled at Dusk

Amid pools of stagnant water and piles of unremoved garbage, whole families struggle to survive by selling odds and ends to the passing crowd. Some specialize in fruit and vegetables, heaped on the sidewalk. Others offer firewood, bags of salt, wrought-iron chairs, canvas bags, combs, hairpins or rubber strips for securing luggage atop long-distance buses.

There is a tacit understanding with the authorities that the settlement must "disappear" during the daytime if it is not to be abolished. So every shelter is dismantled at first light each day and erected once more when darkness falls, always on the same jealously guarded plot.

Christopher Musapurwi, 24, has organized his wife, three small children, two teen-age brothers and parents-in-law to put up their three shelters in 15 minutes when the light begins to fade. By 5:30 on a winter's evening, the building is complete and the night's meal is cooking on a wood fire.

Mr. Musapurwi has been at Tangwena since 1973. He came in search of work and found construction jobs, but building declined as the war worsened. He has had no regular work for three years. Two years ago, the rest of the family joined him from their tribal trust land.

Thousands of Casualties

"We were suffering," Mr. Musapurwi said on behalf of the family, who gathered around him as he stirred the nightly portion of sadza, a maize porridge, in an old jam can mounted precariously over the fire. Behind him, in the glow from other fires, hundreds of other refugees flitted back and forth, gathering in their unsold wares and preparing for the night.

Ladling the porridge into small tins, he went on, referring to Prime Minister Ian Smith: "Smith's soldiers were hitting us and killing us. The freedom fighters, if they think you are a sellout, they kill you or hit you, too."

In the five years since the war began in earnest, black civilians have accounted for nearly half the 10,000 casualties. About 3,500 have reportedly been tribesmen shot, burned to death or blown up by the guerrillas. More than 1,000 others have been shot by government troops, some for breaking the curfew in the tribal reservations and others allegedly for assisting guerrillas. Several hundred have died in firing between the two sides.

Another common reason for fleeing the tribal areas is the government's policy of moving large numbers of people — about 500,000 so far — into guarded compounds called protected villages. The compounds become targets for the guerrillas. They are also far removed from the villagers' fields and grazing grounds for their cattle.

"I don't want to stay in the P.V. because my property and my cattle disappear," said Kadya Mupambo, a 65-year-old refugee. It was 5:30 a.m., time to pull down the Tangwena shelters, and Mr. Mupambo, naked except for a fraying overcoat, was helping his three wives and four children stack their belongings for the day.

At dawn everything moves slower than at dusk. With temperatures falling toward freezing and no heating possible inside the plastic shelters, the squatters had huddled together for warmth during the night. At first light, parents wrap the smallest children in blankets while they pull the shelters down and light the breakfast fires. Cold water available at filthy toilets.

The government has spent almost $2 million on refugee housing in recent years, but Harari's "plastic town," a favorite spot for squatting since 1971, springs up again almost as soon as its inhabitants are moved. Mr. Musapurwi, offered better conditions, turned them down for fear he would lose the salt-and-firewood business that provides the family's income of about 75 cents a day. "Until we go home it is better here," he said.

United Press International

FUNNY FACE — Marsha Archer, 3, of Boston, is all smiles as she looks at herself after being made up as a clown by makeup artist Arlene Phelan, a member of a theater contingent that entertained during a local street fair.

E. Africa Concern Grows As Locust Plague Spreads

NAIROBI, June 6 (UPI) — Concern is mounting sharply in East Africa as swarms of locusts attack crops in Ethiopia, Somalia and northern Kenya.

John Malecela, the Tanzanian minister of agriculture, appealed yesterday for international aid to help fight the locust plague — the worst in the area since 1967.

Mr. Malecela, chairman of the seven-nation East African Desert Locust Control Organization, arrived in Addis Ababa Sunday for urgent talks with organization officials.

Addis Ababa radio said that Mr. Malecela would "examine ways and means of obtaining international aid to counter the problem. International aid was required as the problem was of concern not only to East African countries but also to the whole world."

Meanwhile, the Ethiopian government reported that the locusts, which have been ravaging crops in the Ethiopian provinces of Tigre, Harar, Shoa and Wollo, moved recently into the Gondar region in the northwestern part of the country.

Feared in Eritrea

Officials of the control organization also fear that the locusts may be abundant in the Ethiopian province of Eritrea. But they said that the war in Eritrea between the government and secessionist guerrillas has prevented the organization from carrying out aerial surveys or spraying in the province.

Kenyan officials reported yesterday that locusts have been spotted less than a mile from the town of Garissa near the Somali border. The locusts destroyed crops as far south as Nairobi in 1954.

The sudden infestation after so many years of little activity appears to be due to both nature and politics. According to control officials, heavy rains in Saudi Arabia and North and Southern Yemen provided excellent breeding grounds, and a large number of locusts escaped on breezes across the Red Sea into Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti.

The Desert Locust Control Organization has nine planes stationed at Nairobi for controlling the insects, but, because of political tensions after the Ogaden war between Ethiopia and Somalia, they were not allowed to move freely, officials said.

"Our mobility is hampered," an official said. "Locusts don't know boundaries. We have to be as free as the locusts in order to kill them. This is impossible at the present time."

U.K. Unit Says Smoking Encouraged in 3d World

LONDON, June 6 (AP) — As the world's wealthy nations take a hard look at the dangers of smoking, tobacco companies and Third World governments have teamed up to persuade millions of poor people that cigarettes can give them a brighter future, a charity group said yesterday.

War on Want, a London-based group that says that it is waging an international fight against poverty and social injustice, released a 97-page booklet alleging, "Tobacco is becoming a death crop for Third World countries."

"With the support and encouragement of companies like British-American Tobacco — and sometimes, inexcusably, aid organizations as well — a hungry world is every year devoting some 10 million acres of valuable land, one billion man-days to growing the tobacco crop which is then ceremoniously burned, at considerable risk to life," according to Mike Muller, author of the booklet, "Tobacco and the Third World: Tomorrow's Epidemic?"

The group claimed that smokers in poor countries are being sold cigarettes containing "twice the punch of cancer-causing tars as that of the rich world's cigarettes" even though they carry the same labels as brands sold in Europe and the United States. Cigarette packages in developing countries do not carry health warnings, because the governments do not require them, Mr. Muller said.

A spokesman for British-American Tobacco dismissed the War on Want report as "wild accusations."

"It is true that we do sell higher tar brands in Third World countries, but we also sell lower tar brands there," he said. "It is up to the individual to choose."

He said that many Third World consumers smoke no more than one or two cigarettes a day, and "the preference seems to be for high tar products. If you are smoking only one or two cigarettes a day you want to feel you have had something for your money."

Export Crop

Mr. Muller claimed that Third World governments, especially in Africa, encourage small farms to grow tobacco that can be exported for foreign exchange but which also will be, in many cases, consumed within the country's borders.

Mr. Muller quoted Zambia's rural development minister, Nephas Tembo, as saying: "Tobacco is Zambia's big hope."

In Tanzania, Mr. Muller said, the Health Department's medical services director, Dr. A.D. Chiduo, said: "Tanzania has no policy on smoking and health at the present and there are no plans to introduce one in the immediate future. Smoking-related diseases are not regarded as a matter for concern at the present time."

Weizman Says U.S. Can't Curb Jet Use

TEL AVIV, June 6 (UPI) — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said yesterday that he does not believe Israel can rely on the United States to enforce restrictions on the sale of 60 F-15 planes to Saudi Arabia.

"Restrictions were talked about, but I don't think that any real restrictions have been put [into effect]," Mr. Weizman said when asked if he accepted U.S. assurances that the fighter-bombers would not be used against his country.

W. Germans Report Shaba Rocket Test

STUTTGART, June 6 (UPI) — A private West German rocket company announced today that it had launched a third rocket at a testing range it operates in Zaire's Shaba province.

The rocket was launched yesterday with President Mobutu Sese Seko watching, a spokesman said. The company, Orbital Transport und Raketen AG, says the rocket range is the biggest outside the Soviet Union.

CAB Approves Low Paris Fares To 3 U.S. Cities

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday approved low fares that will save travelers about 50 percent on certain Air France midweek flights between Paris and the cities of Chicago, Houston and Los Angeles.

The fares apply only to traffic originating in the United States, and the passenger must stay in Europe 14 to 45 days. There is a $50 cancellation penalty.

The round-trip Chicago-Paris ticket will cost $393, compared with the basic economy fare of $804, and will apply on Tuesday and Wednesday flights leaving between 5 p.m. and midnight.

From Houston, the round-trip will cost $451, compared with a normal $850, and will be good on Wednesday and Thursday flights leaving between 9 p.m. and midnight. From Los Angeles, the round-trip will be $516, compared with the regular $996, and will apply on Thursday flights leaving between noon and midnight.

The fares are effective immediately. A similar New York-Paris discount plan already is in effect.

After Record '77 Exodus

More White S. Africans, Money Leaving Country

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, June 6 (WP) — A servant reports that she is out of work because her "madam" has moved to Dallas; the real estate market is a seller's nightmare; and a currency exchange violation has become a crime "worse than murder," according to one fiscal expert.

These are just a few of the indications that the phenomenon that swept across Africa as political power shifted from white to black, has reached South Africa: Whites — and their money — are leaving.

This was brought home with a jolt recently when statistics for last year showed that for the first time in 18 years, more whites (26,000) left than entered (24,882) South Africa. It was the largest exodus and more than twice the figure two years ago. The 1977 trend represents a drastic change from the 1950s and 1960s, when South Africa attracted an average of 40,000 immigrants annually.

This is not to say that South Africa, home of 4.5 million whites and the bastion of white power on the African continent, is cracking. Nevertheless, last year may be looked back upon as the turning point for white confidence in the country's political and economic future.

"They're reading the signs," a white doctor said. "They don't want to be here when the trouble arrives and it is going to arrive at some stage."

"They'd rather leave now with something than as refugees in some years' time," remarked an accountant who helps emigrants settle their financial affairs before the shift to Perth, Australia; Vancouver; London; La Jolla, Calif.; Houston or Tel Aviv, some of the more popular destinations. In the last quarter of 1977, South Africans migrating to England outnumbered Asians going there by 600.

The typical emigrant from South Africa last year was a young professional with small children who was descended from British settlers or who came from the country's 118,000-member Jewish population. Last year emigrants to Israel increased seven-fold from 1975, according to government figures. The United States accepted five times as many South Africans in 1977 as it had in 1975, the same figures show.

These teachers, computer programmers, engineers, architects, nurses and — particularly worrying to the authorities — doctors, are taking the option that their salable skills and sufficient funds give them.

Personnel directors at international companies like IBM and Mobil say they still have no problem recruiting skilled people. Although the flight of professionals is not yet acute, it bodes ill for an economy already short of skilled personnel.

The Ministry of Health said 213 doctors left South Africa last year. For the first time incoming medical students at the University of Witwatersrand here received a letter advising them that the school was intended to prepare doctors for South Africa and that if they did not intend to practice here after graduation, they should not accept a place.

Government officials maintain that it is economic recession and not political uncertainty that has caused the reversal in the country's migration trend. Rising domestic unemployment has caused the government to slacken its drive to recruit immigrants.

'Chicken Run'

Few departing whites give political considerations as the reason for taking what has become known in southern Africa as the "chicken run" but friends and acquaintances who stay behind voice skepticism.

"Nobody will say they are running away. There are always stories, like they have family or they got a better job," said an accountant.

Yet some leavers do frankly admit that the political future of this country looks too grim for them. A 31-year-old south African-born businessman, who asked not to be named because of the "morale effect" on about 2,000 other employees in the company he is leaving, departs next month with his wife and child for Georgia "out of a combination of conscience and the fear of being caught when we were too old to start over and maybe can't get out."

Others are opting to remain for the time being by admitting that they will probably have to leave in the future.

Another indication of diminishing confidence in South Africa's future disturbs the government perhaps more than the loss of people — the illegal outflow of money. People who are perhaps not ready to leave, would still like their money in more secure climes. Realizing this, the government initiated a crackdown on the currency violations last year and judges have been handing down heavy penalties as deterrents. A Johannesburg magistrate recently gave a high-level white executive a six-month jail term for sending money without authorization to his sick son in Switzerland.

Currency Violations

One newspaper reported that last year alone 60 prominent businessmen were involved in 700 currency violations totaling almost $14 million. The South African Reserve Bank could not confirm this figure but it said that in the year ending March 1978, 361 persons were charged with violations adding up to $9.2 million. Married emigrants are allowed to take just under $35,000 with them. If they have more, it must be left behind.

Still, pessimism has not overwhelmed everyone. Some couples, like Ian and Helen Hetherington, have no intention of leaving and say they are optimistic that a peaceful solution to South Africa's racial problems will arise. The American-British couple has lived in this country for nine years and their sons have grown up here.

"The boys grew up here, it's what they know. This is our home now," Helen Hetherington said.

The slowdown is occurring at a time when the white birthrate has plummeted and the black birthrate is soaring. Population experts predict that by the year 200[illegible] whites, who now account for [illegible] percent of the population, will make up only 13 percent and will face a black majority of 35 million.

Iwo Jima to Get New Japan Defense Base

TOKYO, June 6 (UPI) — Japan's defense agency today disclosed plans to turn Iwo Jima, scene of fierce fighting by U.S. Marines in World War II, into a key Japanese defense base in the South Pacific.

The plan calls for completion on the island by 1983 of a comprehensive practice range for air, ground and maritime self-defense forces, a spokesman said.

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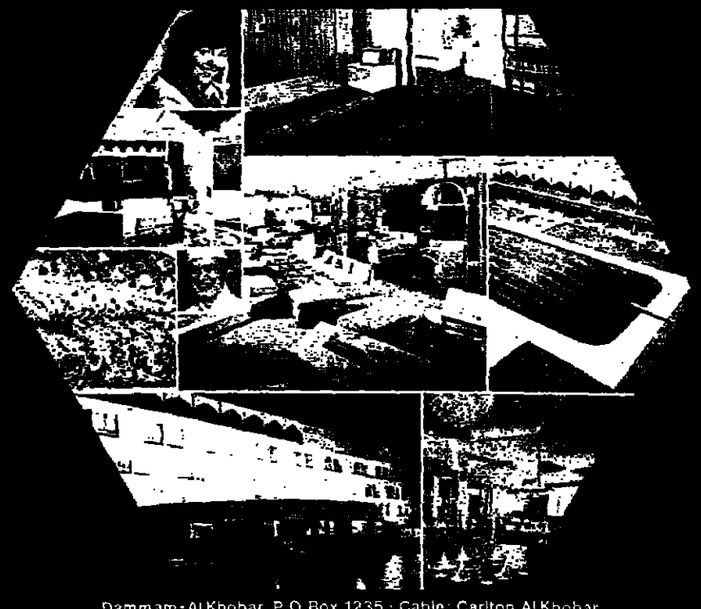

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U.S. Military Makes Flying Easy, Cheap for Congress, Cabinet

By Donald Baker

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — When Defense Secretary Harold Brown decided that he wanted to take his family on a year-end vacation to Puerto Rico, he did not have to search advertisements to find out which airline offered the best deal. He merely told an aide to call his favorite airline, which is not Eastern, United or TWA, but SAM.

If you are a Cabinet official, or a member of Congress, or even a general or an admiral, SAM — the Special Airlift Mission of the 89th Military Airlift Command — has the best deal of all. All SAM passengers fly first class and, in most cases, free.

Call a few days in advance and the Air Force will dispatch a couple of stewards from Andrews Air Force Base to a local supermarket for that special cut of beef. And, of course, your favorite liquor will be served.

If you are in a hurry, SAM will crank up one of its "alerts," which guarantees that you will be airborne within 60 minutes of the time the call is received at Andrews.

Costly Operation

Although the airline's "distinguished visitors" fly free, the operation costs taxpayers $8 million a year. The operating expense for a Lockheed Jet Star, such as the one the Browns used in December, is $891 an hour.

The round trip between Andrews and Roosevelt Roads Air Force Base in Puerto Rico takes about seven hours, making the cost to the government $6,230. Mr. Brown reimbursed the Air Force $285 for the transportation of his daughter, Ellen, but the other costs were written off to official business.

The reimbursement generally is figured at the cost of commercial airfare, plus $1, a spokesman for Mr. Brown said. Round trip coach fare via Eastern Airlines between Washington and San Juan is $275.

Mr. Brown, his wife and his bodyguard, Joe Zaice, traveled at government expense, "as is customary," the aide said.

Mr. Brown "spent a day" with local and regional military commanders at the Caribbean air base, the aide said, and then "he took a week's vacation."

Defense Department regulations state that SAM planes "will not be used except when travel is in the national interest and commercial transportation is not available or capable of meeting the movement requirement." But, as one Defense Department official said privately: "It means whenever and wherever these guys want to go, they go."

SAM's most famous passenger is the president, and its most famous plane is Air Force One. Over the years, various planes have been designated as Air Force One, which in Air Force jargon means any plane on which the president is a passenger.

The present SAM fleet includes five Boeing 707s, including one that normally serves as the president's plane and another as a backup. Several of the remaining 707s previously carried the designation Air Force One.

Good Safety Record

Just like a commercial airline, SAM has a motto: "Safety, service and reliability." And it has statistics to back up that claim.

In 30 years of operation, SAM has notched 700,000 hours of accident-free flying, and its on-time record is higher than 99 percent. Of 479 flights from Jan. 1 through March 31, only one was late.

SAM offers services not available on commercial flights, including copying machines, typewriters, telephones, tables for working or dining, and couches that fold into beds.

Because SAM planes often make quick out-and-back trips, a typical flight may carry a bigger crew than a commercial flight would. A hopscotching tour of Western Europe by a dozen congressmen earlier this year took a crew of 22, including seven airmen who did nothing but guard the plane, round the clock when it was on the ground.

Congressional Clients

Traveling members of Congress have put SAM in the spotlight over the years. A former House Administration Committee chairman, Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, made 21 trips to London in nine years, and Sen. William Scott, R-Va., has visited 36 countries, nearly always on SAM. But Cabinet officials are also enthusiastic customers.

Civilian officials of the Defense Department made 28 flights totaling 215 hours in a six-month period from Oct. 1. In addition to their vacation to Puerto Rico, Mr. Brown and his wife twice went to Brussels and once to Naples and Rome.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal was SAM's most frequent customer during that half-year, making eight trips. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance or his senior deputies took nine trips, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger flew six times; Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps led a delegation of 25 to Warsaw; Attorney General Griffin Bell went to New Orleans, and Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland went to Fargo, N.D.; Amarillo, Texas, and Blytheville, Ark.

United Press International

Lilhya Agapov asked Queen Silvia to help reunite her family.

Swedish King to Visit Moscow; Defector Case Strains Ties

STOCKHOLM, June 6 (UPI) — King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia embark tomorrow on a one-week official state visit to the Soviet Union, at a time when relations between the two countries are strained by unsolved cases of family reunification.

Foreign Minister Karin Soder, accompanying the royal couple on the first state visit of a Swedish monarch to the Soviet Union, will have talks with her Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko.

A Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman, Lars Rohmert, said the foreign minister she "will not discuss any specific case, but will state Sweden's view on family reunification, human rights and the Helsinki accords."

Mr. Rohmert said there are "one severe and six less complicated cases."

The reunification of Vladimir Agapov — a Russian sailor who jumped ship in Sweden four years ago — with his mother, wife and daughter who live outside Moscow, has repeatedly been demanded by the Swedish government.

In April, a maverick Swedish pilot failed in several attempts to smuggle the Agapov family out of the Soviet Union by air.

Today, Agapov's teen-age daughter demonstrated outside Sweden's embassy in Moscow, asking Queen Silvia to help reunite the family.

The King and Queen are prohibited by law from acting politically, although they will meet with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev during their three-day stay in Moscow.

Vatican, Poles Progress

WARSAW, June 6 (UPI) — The Vatican envoy to Poland, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, left for Rome today saying that "a little progress was made" in talks he had held with Polish officials on normalization of diplomatic ties.

As Law Takes Effect in Italy

Doctors to Refuse to Do Abortions

ROME, June 6 (UPI) — Any Italian woman 18 years or older and less than 90 days pregnant may walk into a hospital today and demand a free abortion, but she has to find a doctor who doesn't disapprove.

The nation's first abortion law went into effect today after years of bitter debate. It was approved by the Senate May 18 despite opposition by the ruling Christian Democratic Party and the Vatican.

The new law has a clause permitting doctors to register as conscientious objectors to abortion, and it appears that many doctors will register and refuse to perform abortions.

By last night about 50 doctors in the Milan area had registered as conscientious objectors, two registered in Rome and 40 registered in Naples.

Doctors have a month to register, and women may have great trouble obtaining their new rights.

Few Don't Object

In Naples, the president of a major state hospital group, Dr. Pasquale Buondonno, said he would try to make his hospitals conform to the new law, although "only a few obstetricians have not declared themselves conscientious objectors."

The chairman of the medical association in Naples, Prof. Ferruccio De Lorenzo, said "very many" of the 400 obstetricians in the province had "unofficially said they objected already."

Prof. de Lorenzo said that apart from conscience, Italian hospitals would have trouble performing the surgery because they have "few beds, overcrowded corridors and other factors making a hospital abortion difficult."

Since the bill was passed, the Communist and non-Catholic press — both of which supported it — reported several cases of women being turned away from hospitals.

Physical, Mental Health

The law says that a woman who states that childbirth would endanger her physical or mental health can get a free abortion.

Girls under 18 must have approval of parent or guardian, and if the woman is more than 90 days pregnant a doctor's certificate is required.

The anti-abortionist Movement for Life last night denounced the law as "unacceptable and offensive for many health workers who are conscientious objectors for motives other than religious."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bread or Bullets

It is not a mere semantic paradox to say that starvation should provide food for thought to the African meeting in Paris. Or, for that matter, to all the governments of the emerging continent. For the famine that has, according to the government in Addis Ababa, afflicted nearly a million people in Ethiopia's Wallo Province, is a more fundamental source of African woes than the various forms of conflict that disturb the African states and their neighbors around the world.

* * *

Ethiopia has been a chief source of worry over Soviet-Cuban injection of military power into Africa, because of its possible effects on the strategic Horn of Africa, including Somaliland, to say nothing of the border clashes with Somalis and Sudanese and the long struggle with the rebels of Ogaden and Eritrea. But Ethiopia also lies in the sub-Saharan belt where weather changes can bring famine and where excessive cultivation and grazing are widening the deserts.

This is neither an Ethiopian nor a sub-Saharan problem alone. Nearly all of Africa is changing rapidly from a subsistence pastoral and agricultural economy to one in which the terms of trade with an industrialized outside world are vitally important, and even in the classic forms of African life the population explosion is shredding veldt and jungle and posing even greater crises of food supply.

Soviet arms and Cuban troops (or Cuban sugar) cannot cure these ills, as Ethiopia demonstrates. Can Marxism? That is highly doubtful. The fact that the United States remains the greatest source of food supply must carry a point that neither Africans — nor the Soviet Union — can afford to ignore. And this is also a fact that the Paris conference however much it may be concentrating on confronting Cubans, should not overlook.

* * *

True, Africans, like the Paris conferees, may tend to concentrate on just which personality or party may have the arms and men to govern Angola — or Rhodesia, or Namibia, or South Africa or wherever. They may be more concerned with Idi Amin than with cotton or coffee; with Mobutu than copper, with Kenyatta and his family than with cattle. The friction of tribes may seem more significant than the growing of crops or their distribution; the boundaries of an encroaching state may bring more conflicts than the widening boundaries of a desert bring collaboration and thought. But the survival of the human community in Africa, on the bottom line, requires food. The choice between guns and butter has been a cliche of the industrialized nations for many years. But for Africa the choice between bread and bullets is very real and very urgent. Granted: when force is applied, from whatever source, for whatever purpose, it will invoke counterforce. But unless the contending states and factions can grasp the fact that the only basic purpose achieved by bullets is to reduce brutally the mouths that must be fed, the plans of Moscow, the counterplans of Paris, the infinite complexity of conflicts within Africa, make only a grisly shadow-play against an accumulating human tragedy in Africa.

The U.S. Federal Deficit

The size of the federal budget deficit is drawing more hostile attention than ever, as congressional anxieties over inflation rise. There seems to be a prevailing inclination to regard federal deficits as a national bad habit, like smoking, to be broken by the exercise of will power. It's quite true that in the past several years the deficits have been, by any previous standard, stupendous. The rule has always been that a bigger deficit means greater stimulation of business activity — and yet, despite a $45-billion deficit last year and one estimated at $53 billion this year, the current growth rate is at best uncertain.

* * *

The explanation is that the federal government tilts its budget to counterbalance other things that have gone awry in the economy. Before Congress gets carried away with the deficit-reduction fever, it might want to consider a bit more carefully what that deficit is offsetting. Before you take away the prop, you're always wise to find out what it's holding up. In this case, there are three points at which the American economy has gotten monumentally out of line since the last recession four years ago.

1) State and local governments are suddenly running a gigantic surplus. It's now something over $30 billion a year and, apparently, rising. About half represents the sums being paid into state and local employees' pension funds. The rest results from inflation, which raises taxes at a time when circumstances — the effect, for example, of falling birth rates on school costs — are slackening the pressure for state and local spending.

2)The United States is spending vastly more abroad than it earns. The net outflow of goods and services was $20 billion last year, and so far this year it's running substantially higher. The outflow is due partly to the very large U.S. imports of foreign oil. Partly it's due to low economic growth in other countries, reducing the demand for U.S. exports. President Carter's energy policy, and business conditions in Japan and Europe, are all elements in setting the size of the U.S. budget deficit.

3) U.S. business is investing less, currently, than it usually has done at this stage of the business cycle. By the end of last year the shortfall in business investment appeared to be running in the range of $6 billion.

Each of those three factors represents purchasing power that is being taken out of the U.S. economy, or, in the case of investment, expected and accustomed purchasing power that isn't being put in. If you add the three together — $30 billion in state and local surpluses, more than $20 billion in foreign deficits, a $6 billion shortfall in business investment — it comes to a total that's even a little larger than the $53-billion federal budget deficit. That's why the country can run a huge federal deficit without seeing any great spurt of economic growth.

* * *

The point of this arithmetic exercise is a simple one. There is a danger in reducing the federal deficit, if all those other imbalances continue to run at their present levels. The purpose of the deficit is to restore, at one point in the economy, the purchasing power that is being drained out at others. Those drains, if they are not offset, will make the economy run more slowly until, before long, it tips into another recession. The safe way to cut the federal deficit is to begin by reducing state and local governments' surpluses, curbing foreign deficits and encouraging more business investment.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Moscow Bugging Incident

What is obvious [the bugging of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow] is that the Russians did it. What is less obvious is who leaked the news and why it was leaked in the middle of the U.N. Disarmament Conference. It would be interesting to know when Ambassador Toon first knew that the low-security south wing of his embassy had been bugged.

In practice, of course, sophisticated people who have found bugs in their embassies usually prefer to leave them alone and to use them to spread dismay and confusion among the listening commissars. It would have been surprising, and unprofessional, for Ambassador Toon to have done anything else once he knew that everything said, written or whispered in the south wing was going straight to the KGB. Bugging nowadays is an integral part of diplomatic life and people who pretend otherwise are, unhappily, being childish . . .

It may or may not be true, as one expert suggested last week, that the Moscow embassy bug belonged to the Stone Age of bugging. But whatever the truth about its efficiency the mystery that remains is what section of the great American government machine leaked the news and why they did it . . .

— From the Guardian (London).

Focus on Argentina

Over the next few weeks a great deal of attention is going to be focused on Argentina, where the World Cup has started. For the Argentine government . . . it is seen as an opportunity to refurbish the very tattered image that it has presented to the world in the past few years. The hope is that football fans, whether they actually go to Argentina for the matches or just watch them on television, will see the country in terms of a vast sporting occasion and will forget what they might have heard about the repression, the torture, and the abuse of human rights by the present military government.

— From the Times (London).

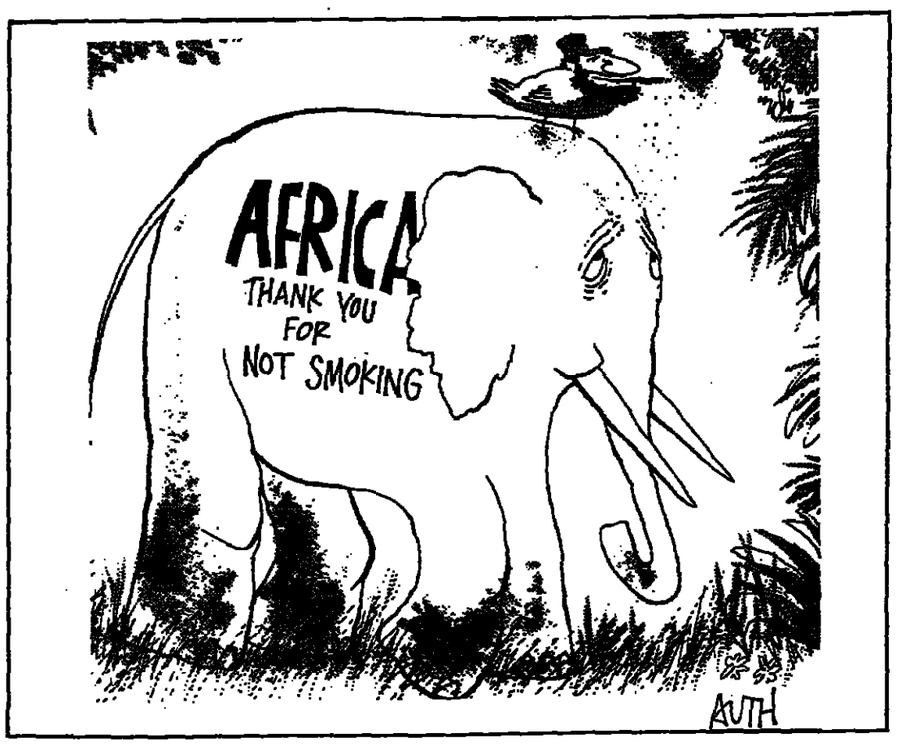
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 7, 1903

WASHINGTON — President Theodore Roosevelt attended a Cabinet meeting this morning to discuss allegations of fraud on the part of the Post Office officials, after returning last night from a transcontinental trip which was the longest ever undertaken by a chief executive. The indictment of Post Office superintendent A.W. Machen and two subordinates on bribery charges has given rise to many rumors, and the question may well become a central issue in the upcoming campaign.

Fifty Years Ago
June 7, 1928

MOSCOW — It is understood that Mr. Zinoviev, former secretary of the Communist Party, and Mr. Kamenev, former ambassador to Rome, as well as other oppositionists who have been reconciled with the present government, will be reinstated in time to attend this year's Communist International Congress. Others, including Mr. Trotsky, may appeal against their exclusion from the delegation that is being sent to represent the Soviet Union at the congress.



France: Gendarme of Africa?

By Victor Perry

KINSHASA, Zaire — In recent weeks, commentary on the French military role in Africa — and particularly the French interventions in Chad, Mauritania and Zaire — has focused primarily on what may be considered tactical considerations which, though they exist, serve to obscure and often even contradict what is in fact a clearly reasoned strategic world view. France is being called the "gendarme of Africa," reference is made to a nostalgia for colonial status and to a brazen attempt to "grab" Belgian economic assets in Zaire; at best, intervention is pictured as no more than an "honoring of commitments," i.e. of defense pacts with former colonies.

By way of comparison — a pertinent one at that — it would be indicative of a disastrous lack of perception were we to assert that Fidel Castro's troops are active in radical causes all over Africa, and sometimes the Middle East, *merely* because he is a "lackey of the Soviets"—as if, in addition, he had no strategic, revolutionary motivation, and satisfaction, in Cuba's role.

Similarly, Valery Giscard d'Estaing's strategic world view, which underlies the French military commitment in the Third World, can and must be more accurately described, though not through French pronouncements (saving European lives was clearly *not* the only reason for France's last intervention in Shaba), but by examining the objectives and achievements of the French role in Africa. Thus we are led to ask: What would have happened if the French were *not* there? Crossing black Africa from east to west:

Jibouti (a 4,500-troop French garrison) would have been swamped by Somalia a year ago, and then by Ethiopia eight months later.

- Chad (about 1,500 French advisers, troops and air crews) would have fallen to the Libyan-backed Frolinat rebels last month.
- At least part of Zaire, including the economically important region of Shaba, wou ld have fallen to radical-supported rebels invading from Angola — if not last spring (Shaba I; French air transport for Moroccan troops) then this spring (Shaba II; French paratroopers).
- At least part of the mineral-rich Western Sahara would have been lost to the Algerian and Libyan-backed Polisario. Mauritania (French air units and advisers), which has divided-up the Western Sahara with Morocco, would probably have become so destabilized as to collapse and fall into radical hands.

Canary Islands

Morocco's war with the Polisario and Algeria would have become acute and possibly widespread. A leftist-dominated Mauritania would have threatened Senegal (a French garrison and air units), while an Algerian-Libyan presence on the Atlantic coast of the Sahara would be getting close to Spain's Canary Islands — coveted by a radical separatist movement based in Algeria.

- Moreover, Morocco and, to a lesser extent, Egypt and Sudan, which have increasingly been seeking a role in halting the radical upsurge in Africa, would have become demoralized and, possibly, have sought ways to accommodate the radicals. This could, for example, have affected the Egyptian-Moroccan posture vis-a-vis Middle East peace. Niger and Mali, at present hard put to withstand the growing radical threat around them, would also have abandoned any remaining moderate pretensions.
- Shaba I and II were made possible by the existence of a well-developed radical base in Angola. Ultimate radical success in Shaba could cause Zambia, which borders on Shaba and Angola, to tilt firmly toward the Soviet-bloc over the Rhodesia issue.

The unique aspect of this potential domino effect in Africa — for that is how the French clearly see it — is that, in most cases, a few hundred well-trained soldiers and modern aircraft can start or stop a process. Their actions can ultimately affect world economic stability, strategic outlets to the seas, or control over oil transport sealanes. The French, then, are intervening to preserve the status quo against what appears to them to be a calculated campaign of radical incursion in vital, if somewhat far-removed, areas of the world. They are doing so because no one else is prepared to do so, whatever additional motives they have for self-aggrandizement (they are still selling arms to Libya!) are, from a strategic point of view, secondary.

This is the primary difference between the French and the Cubans and Russians in Africa. But there are other differences:

- The French send troops to defend ex-colonies which invite them, and which declare themselves ready to do so in the future rather than depend on their own meagre military resources. The Cubans, many of them of African heritage, appear as anti-colonialists; they are invited by legitimate governments, as in Ethiopia, or by participants in a civil war, such as the MPLA in Angola in 1975, or they train guerrillas.
- The French, especially those engaged in conflict, are far smaller in number than the thousands of Cubans in Ethiopia and Angola.
- The French are acting independently; their Western allies are either dragged into verbal support (the United States) or object (Belgium). Cuban (and East German) decision-making appears to be a function of Soviet guidance, although there may be some room for maneuver and initiative on Cuba's part, and in any event the mission dovetails with Castro's instinct for "exporting revolution" to Africa, after his failure in Latin America.

Countermeasure

Most significantly for the French, the Moroccans, the Egyptians and many Africans (as well as for Americans and Europeans who applaud the French but whose own hands are tied), is that the *only* immediate countermeasure available to fight radical incursion at short notice is a handful of French forces — whereas the Russians and their allies are prepared and able to exploit numerous options other than the Cubans. Things can't go on this way. Thus the French effort to spread the burden among moderate Africans, and the growing U.S. awareness that it's time to shake off the Vietnam trauma as far as Africa is concerned; witness President Carter's impatience with congressional restrictions on his freedom to deploy at least covert resources and aid in Zaire and Angola.

But what if, next month, these French stopgap measures come up against a medium-sized Cuban or Libyan or Algerian army? If the Russians decide to initiate such an escalation and put things to a test, there seems little certainty that France's supporters will keep their cool, or that the United States will rush in with extensive backing.

The New Poor of the U.S.

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If you are making more money now than you ever made before, but inflation and the "tax bracket creep" has reduced the purchasing power of your take-home pay, then you are a member of The New Poor.

If you used your life savings to buy a home, and rising property taxes are forcing you to sell and move to a neighborhood where houses are cheaper, you are a member of The New Poor.

The growing resentment of The New Poor made itself felt yesterday in a taxpayers' revolt in California; a chain reaction is likely to follow in other states, as voters will turn on their bureaucratic tormentors.

The source of this resentment is a combination of furies. Not only do The New Poor believe that government programs have become too bloated and expensive, they also believe that government policy is directed against their interests.

"Carternomics" stimulates the economy to reduce unemployment and help the "old" poor, while it causes runaway inflation that creates legions of The New Poor.

Explained Away

The consumer price index released Thursday, showing a 10.8 percent yearly rate of inflation, will be explained away as temporary, caused by flukes or greedy capitalists or bad weather. But double-digit inflation is wiggling its victory sign, and the administration in power cannot pass the buck.

Although government statisticians claim that the cost of living has risen by only 28 percent in the past four years — an average of 7 percent a year — they are living in an unreal world. Raymond DeVoe jr. of Loeb, Rhodes Horablower has compiled a half-facetious "trivia index" that shows what has been going on beyond the price of hamburger:

Since 1974, the cost of a can of Coca-Cola has doubled, from 20 cents to 40 cents; in that time, a milkshake at McDonald's has risen 47 percent; Band-Aids are up 75 percent, dog biscuits up 67 percent. Laundering a shirt cost 50 cents then, 91 cents now; a Beefeater Martini that cost $1.75 then is $3.00 now, and a dime's stay at a parking meter is now a quarter. Panhandlers now ask for a quarter instead of a dime. (a 150 percent increase.)

The price of Time, Newsweek, Playboy, TV Guide and the New York Daily News has gone up 100 percent since 1974, as has a stein of beer in a singles bar and a packet of Kleenex in which to cry. (The New York Times has risen 33 percent, but now offers new sections and a conservative columnist.) New rubber heels cost twice as much, as do basketball tickets, and a check bounced by your bank now costs $5 instead of $3. (The salary of the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers has risen 35 percent in two years.)

The Point

The point is that the "real" cost of living — including all those non-necessities that we cannot do without — has risen at a rate twice that of the official inflation rate. And not because of the weather, or corporate greed; the reason is that public policy demands stimulation to reduce unemployment.

How do we stop double-digit inflation and the creation of tens of millions of New Poor? At the local level, as in California, force the reduction of the bureaucracy and accept fewer services; at the federal level, cut non-defense spending and tighten money to put the brakes on the rise in the cost of living.

But Carter has not the stomach for this. When he replaces his token woman in-house liberal, Midge Costanza, he keeps her on the bloated White House payroll; to make way for her successor's staff, he puts the unneeded Constanza crew on the Labor Department payroll for over $100,000 a year. When the latest save-the-cities boondoggle was announced, it included a budget to employ the President's son at $26,000 a year; to offset this sort of petty patronage graft, Carter's budget calls for 495 fewer FBI agents.

Nixon Route

Instead of attacking government-caused inflation, Carter seems destined to take the Nixon route: He will exhort for a while, perhaps add his own anti-business finger-wagging, and then — in the third year of his presidency — impose wage and price controls, which will be popular and make him seem activist.

The controls may come in the form of the Wallich-Okun scheme, using the tax system to subsidize "reasonable" price and wage increases. This is wage-price control in sheep's clothing, and might hold down the lid until the 1980 elections, after which organized labor would blow it sky-high.

To deflect the resentments of The New Poor, Carter will jawbone at selected villains until failure is apparent, and then will treat only the symptoms of inflation with disguised or direct controls.

That's a sad scenario. If the Carter men had the courage to apply the brakes now — and thereby gain the productivity increases that a mild recession brings — we would be able to avoid a crippling inflation this year, a loss of economic freedom next year, and a major recession after that.

Letters

S. African Morality

In his article "The View from Pretoria" (IHT, May 26), the South African minister of information, P.C. Mulder, repeats what has been heard again and again from South African government officials: The international community and the Carter administration in particular are not applying to the rest of black Africa the same moral standard being used to condemn the racial policies of Pretoria.

Firstly, it is surprising that the South African government, which has always flattered itself on being the only Western-style democracy and the only haven of Western moral values in the whole of Africa should now so desperately seek to be judged by the same moral standard with the rest of black Africa. Secondly, it is, to put it mildly, hypocritical for Mr. Mulder to accuse the rest of the world of practicing "selective morality" in regard to South Africa when that country's white minority government applies rigorously selective policies to black South Africans.

Kenya, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Senegal where native Africans welcome and mix with sizeable European minorities provide concrete examples of racial tolerence and integration which Pretoria can gainfully learn from black African governments. Nowhere else in Africa or in the rest of the world for that matter has 80 percent of a country's population been blighted into political nonexistence as in the land of apartheid.

M. NJUME EBONG.

Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Anthony Sampson From London:

...the coincidence of the NATO meeting with the disarmament conference has a fitting relevance.

LONDON — The special session at the United States on disarmament, which is pursuing its leisurely pace in New York, has already revealed poignant ironies. Its opening days coincided with a meeting of NATO leaders in Washington, who agreed on a sharp increase in their military spending. And while delegates were urging an end to the arms race, the NATO powers were hectically discussing the formation of a new armed force to intervene when necessary in Africa.

For the British, the timing of the disarmament conference was especially embarrassing. The Prime Minister, James Callaghan, gave an eloquent speech last week, promising that Britain would play a central role in limiting the export of arms to the Third World. Yet in two weeks' time — with the conference still sitting — the British Army will be holding its bi-annual exhibition at Aldershot to promote the sale of weapons abroad. And British arms salesmen are at present negotiating a valuable new deal with their most promising new customer, China.

Humbug

These conjunction might be taken as providing more evidence that the United Nations is a citadel of humbug, in which words bear no relation whatever to deeds. But they may also serve to concentrate the mind on the realities of the disarmament problem, and the fact that the problems of NATO, arms sales and international control are all closely interlinked.

Of course, any prospects of controlling the sales of conventional weapons will depend heavily on the two superpowers. The United States is still responsible for more than half the international arms trade, and (as President Carter himself put it) they cannot be both the leading champion of peace and the world's leading arms salesman. The Soviet Union, with about 30 percent of the trade, is only No. 2 — though (as one U.S. disarmament expert wrily remarked to me at the UN): "They're like Avis: they try harder."

But the British, even though responsible for only about 5 percent of the arms trade, are a key part of the problem. They are proportionately more heavily dependent than the Americans on exporting weapons to maintain their homes arms industry, and with high unemployment they are constantly aware that more arms exports means more jobs. And (like other West Europeans) they feel constantly justified, in selling weapons to the Third World by the need to help pay for the cost of buying advanced U.S. weapons, as part of their NATO defenses.

This was implicit in the setting up, 12 years ago, of the first British government arms salesman. The British had been forced to turn to the United States to buy their advanced planes, and they desperately needed foreign currency; the then minister of defense, Denis Healy, explained that while the government attached the highest importance to arms control, they must ensure a "rightful share of this valuable commercial market."

Contradiction

This classic contradiction was thus enshrined in government policy — in the words of Lord Noel-Baker, the veteran British champion of disarmament, the Labor Party which had for so long championed disarmament had created "a monster." And while the arms sales were at first primarily to industrial countries, the new oil-rich countries soon provided the most valuable markets of all.

This incentive, or excuse, for selling weapons to the Third World is now shared by all European members of NATO. Each of them has its own spearate arms industry, which cannot be viable on its own, and so each of them looks to the rest of the world to provide a larger market, while they have to look to the United States to buy their sophisticated weaponry. The obvious solution might seem to be the collaboration between the Europeans to create a common defense industry, particularly an aerospace industry to compete with the Americans. But the bitter rivalries and different objectives between the Europeans have led to repeated fiascos — and the Europeans (as in the "deal of the century" three years ago for a new NATO fighter) usually turn to the Americans in the end.

It is very difficult, as the evidence of the last 20 years suggests, to have a European defense force — and so long as NATO is dominated by the U.S. defense industry. The prospect is repeatedly held out of a "two-way street" in which Americans will increasingly buy European arms to offset European purchases from the United States — but the hopes have continually been disappointed. Thus, in the meantime, the Europeans will still feel impelled to sell weapons increasingly aggressively to other continents — and the coincidence of the NATO meeting with the disarmament conference has a fitting relevance.

Of course there are many other factors in the controls of the sale of conventional arms. The Third World countries themselves — even though some of them are being almost ruined by arms purchases — regard any controls as being an infringement of their sovereignty. The new Soviet adventurism in Africa is prodicing a new wave of arming and counter-arming. But so long as Europeasn and Americans are sending out their arms salesmen to stir up the demand, they cannot have a very good conscience in their sincerity about arms control — and no sane policy can be conceived until this economic pressure is stemmed. It remains intolerable that the Third World should be regarded as the means of subsidizing NATO's defense — and if the UN conference, with all its attendent ironies, can underline the Western hypocrisy, it will have served some purpose.

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Movies in Paris

Czechs Send a Signal of Rebirth

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 6 (IHT)—The Czechoslovak cinema, which came to a sudden halt, at least as far as interesting exports were concerned, when the Russian tanks crossed the border in 1968, gives signs of blooming again. In any case, we have one sign, Vera Chytilova's new film, "The Apple Game," due at the Vendome and the Saint-Andre-des-Arts in its original version on June 14.

After 1968, movie production sank from the position it had gained in the 1950s and '60s. Jiri Trnka, who specialized in marionette films, died in 1969, and other directors of eminence emigrated. Jan Kadar, who made "The Shop on Main Street," an Oscar winner, went to Canada. Milos Forman, internationally known for his frisky comedies, "Loves of a Blonde" and "The Firemen's Ball," left for the United States, where he made "Taking Off" and "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," and Ivan Passeur and Jan Nemec followed suit.

Mrs. Chytilova, whose fantasy about two nonconforming girls, "Les Petites Marguerites," won festival awards the world over, stayed home, as did Jiri Menzel, whose "Closely Watched Trains" was awarded an Oscar. After a long period of inactivity, they are reappearing together in "The Apple Game," which Mrs. Chytilova has written and staged and in which Menzel plays a leading role.

Script Rejected

The previous Chytilova film, "We Eat the Fruit of Paradise," was shot in 1968 and only released, with apparent reluctance on the part of the local production chieftains, in 1970. She spent the next year writing "The Apple Game" from a script brought to her by a young woman student at the National Film Institute. Its triangle situation was rejected as being too banal, and for the next six years she sought permission to film it. When this was granted, it went before the cameras.

It is a bizarre sex comedy in which a Lothario gynecologist courts a midwife nurse, winning her from her jealous husband, another doctor, and getting her with child. There are graphic depictions of the delivery wards of a maternity hospital and vivid views of childbirth, but the theme is one of human relations and, in particular, the victimization of women.

The directorial style is piquant, playful, fresh. Its treatment of sex has the frankness of the Swedish erotic comedies, and in its jaunty comic manner there is a distant echo of the quondam Hollywood humor found in some of the sassy Clara Bow vehicles. "It," for example, and in the screwball slapstick of the 1930s. This echo is strengthened by the use of ragtime tangos as musical accompaniment and by several passages in a retro cabaret. Just as Forman's "Firemen's Ball" had Mack Sennett "Keystone Kops" elements, so this lightly sardonic essay has murmurs of the American exposition of other days. The film, touching on serious matters periodically, says what it has to say with a smile.

Superstition

It is delightfully acted by Dagmar Blahova as the nurse who becomes pregnant, by Jiri Menzel as the cavalier medico, by Jiri Kodet as her enraged husband and by Evelyna Steimarova as the flighty other woman. There is a persistent superstition that women cannot write men, though women dramatists from Mrs. Aphra Behn to Zoe Akins have performed the operation, to acute masculine embarrassment. Mrs. Chytilova has nailed her men accurately and her women, too.

Last February it opened in Prague in a single theater and at once drew large audiences, to the amazement of movie industry's officials. One of them was quoted as saying: "It is not one of our first-rank films. Let's say it is a good second-rank film, but I can't understand all the excitement." In his opinion, a first-rank native product is "About the Moravian Country," which tells of collective farming. Mrs. Chytilova includes a collective farm scene in her comedy, showing the libidinous gynecologist joining in the delivery of a calf when he goes to the country with his girlfriend.

"The Apple Game" has encountered difficulties in being shown abroad. It was withdrawn without explanation from the program of the Berlin festival in March and invitations for it to participate in the festivals of London and Montreal were rejected. However, it was seen at the Chicago festival, where it obtained the Silver Hugo, and its first foreign public release will take place in Paris next week. Mrs. Chytilova is here to attend its premiere, but she has already begun shooting on her next film, "Snow Calamity," in the Barrandov studio of Prague. Cinematically, things are looking up in Czechoslovakia.

* * *

Several of the Cannes festival offerings have already reached Paris. Cannes judgments are by no means infallible and are often reversed elsewhere. "L'Incompris" of Luigi Comencini, a current hit at the Marbeuf and Quintette (in Italian), was hissed at its Cannes premiere a decade ago and its director was subjected to a humiliating cross-questioning at the press conference that followed. This year Louis Malle's "Pretty Baby" drew a few catcalls at its festival showing (the jury gave it an award for technical achievement), but it has emerged to be the foremost success (in Paris) of the films seen in the this year's competition.

"Pretty Baby," Malle's first American try, suggests that he was so enraptured by picturesque New Orleans — or what remains of it — that he forgot about the scenario. He was obviously captivated by the memory of the town as preserved in Lafcadio Hearn's impressionistic tales of Le Vieux Carre and of its ante-bellum glory described by Hergesheimer in "Quiet Cities." He selected a later period, but one already far away, that of World War I years, and took as his setting an old-fashioned sporting house in decline and on the verge of being raided by Methodists on the march. What he and his cameraman, Sven Nykvist, have delivered (at the Cluny Ecoles, the Biarritz and the Marbeuf in English) is a nostalgic photo album of vanished mores and folk ways.

His story has a dash of the audacious with a climax in which the virginity of a 12-year-old girl, born the child of a resident prostitute and reared on the premises, is auctioned off in the establishment's Victorian parlor. Yet Malle has done nothing to exploit the incipient sensationalism of this episode. The pace of his film is that of a country buggy on a lazy summer afternoon. It lolls and jogs along and sometimes takes the wrong road and must turn back to cover already familiar territory. Beside its listless meanderings, even such a lace-valentine backward glance as "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans" has the vitality of Tarzan.

He has cast his film admirably, with the 12-year-old Brooke Shields as the brothel child, Susan Sarandon as her complacent mother, recruiting her daughter into the profession she longs to abandon, Frances Faye as the crotchety procuress, Keith Carradine as a Peeping Tom photographer and Antonio Fargas as the house's piano professor.

Jiri Menzel and Dagmar Blahova in Vera Chytilova's "Apple Game."

Comic Opera Restaged

PARIS, June 6 (IHT) — "Les Troquers," a comic opera by Antoine d'Auvergne, will be staged for the first time since it was originally produced in 1753 at the Cour du Commerce Saint Andre, 130 Blvd. Saint Germain, Paris 6, from June 7-11 and June 14. It will be a part of the Festival de la Foire Saint Germain and is directed by Alice Pole. Performances are at 9:30.

Dance in London

Stuttgart: A Company in Transition

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 6 (IHT) — The Stuttgart Ballet owes its fame entirely to the late John Cranko — to the ballets he created and the dancers he developed.

Five years after his untimely death, the company still boasts the stars with whom he worked — Marcia Haydee, Birgit Keil, Richard Cragun and Egon Madsen — and still dances with the vitality and enthusiasm which he gave them. But there are only two Cranko works in the repertoire for their London visit — the atmospheric and touching "Onegin," which yields new choreographic and psychological treasures at each viewing, and "Carmen," revised by Haydee, which is being saved to close the season later this week. In between, the company is showing works by living choreographers, two established and one absolute beginner. A further selection from their modern repertoire will be shown in Paris next week.

John Neumeier's "The Hamlet Case" was a flop when first staged in New York, despite a starry cast including Baryshnikov and Erik Bruhn. It remains controversial in its attempt to distill Shakespeare rather as Jose Limon treated "Othello" in "The Moor's Pavane."

The introductory solos to piano music by Aaron Copland are a bit long but once the orchestra starts and the ghost comes to life to seize hold of Hamlet, the work is dramatic and exciting. It is also a fine vehicle for the actors and the dancing talents of Madsen, Haydee and Cragun. Some people find it overcomplex and obscure, but it is simplicity itself compared with Kenneth Macmillan's "My Brother, My Sisters," created in Stuttgart last month and just given its London premiere.

Sexual Themes

It combines several favorite Macmillan themes, the sexually disturbed family group of "Las Hermanas" and "The Invitation," and the incest hinted at in "Triad." Here, there are two men and five women; we know from the painted program that the women are sisters and that one man is their brother, while the other, a kind of detached observer, is merely identified as "he." The incest this time is not hinted, but quite implicit, and the relations also play childish games, which end with a real death. "He" remains as enigmatic as his name.

There is some extremely complicated and technically demanding dancing, especially for Cragun as the brother, who spins in the air while holding his own foot, but the dancing does not seem particularly related to the story of the atmospheric Schoenberg and Webern music. The main trouble is that we are not told enough about the characters to care about them, so that their perverse antics become tiresome, while the dramatic ending seems contrived.

Macmillan's "*Requiem*," *to* Faure's oratoria, was hailed by many critics in Stuttgart 18 months ago as a masterpiece and is certainly one of his better works. Its illustration of religious music is mostly fairly obvious, with Richard Cragun extremely moving as the tortured Christ in a loincloth and Haydee assuming touching poses and facial expressions in the "Pie Jesus" section. The jolly male ensemble, led by Madsen, with its slightly sexy movements and the opening ensemble, with the whole cast doing strange shakes, are more surprising. At first viewing, the work seemed patchy, full of beautiful things but not a complete success.

However, I am never convinced that major choral works benefit from being danced and I have similar reservations about Macmillan's "Song of the Earth," despite its established success. It is very well-performed by the Stuttgart dancers, for whom it was first created, though I hope that by the time they do it in Paris they will have found a more attractive and better-lighted backcloth.

Anemic Abstracts

It would be unfair to judge apprentice choreographers by the same standards, and it may be unfair to present their works on an international tour at all. William Forsythe's "Flore" is a rather anemic and forgettable "abstract" to Handel music, competent but uninspired and featuring some lifts in which the ladies are held upside down, an unaesthetic and pointless position much favored by modern choreographers. Patrice Montagnon's "Innere Not" is also abstract, allegedly reflecting Bruckner's "Inner Need" and displaying the dancers in a series of pleasing tableaux without much interest in the movements in between.

No new dancers have emerged during the season as potential stars, though Birgit Keil and Vladimir Kos proved admirably romantic and cold, respectively, as Titiana and Onegin. Reid Anderson brought quiet dignity and a handsome presence to a number of new roles. Lucia Montagnon (Lucia Isenring before she married the choreographer) is evidently one of the company's main hopes, but neither her Olga nor her Ophelia showed a sufficiently strong stage personality.

Fortunately, Haydee, Cragun and Madsen are all still giving outstanding performances and are a constant pleasure to watch.

Stolen Artifacts Found in U.S. Going on Show

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP) — Six ancient marble sculptures, plundered from a Turkish warehouse and recovered by luck in the United States, go on display here Thursday.

Such an exhibition from Turkey is a rare event, as the government in Ankara maintains a strict embargo on overseas loans of art objects. But, because the National Geographic Society has spent more than $300,000 on excavations at the site where the objects were found and because the plundered sculptures were recovered in the United States, Turkey consented to the loan.

The 2d-century Roman sculptures disappeared in February, 1976, from a storehouse filled with artifacts excavated at Aphrodisias in southwestern Turkey. All less than life size, they include a bearded head, a statuette of Eros and four columns with elaborately carved capitals.

"Finding the six pieces again was an extraordinary piece of luck," Dr. Kenan Erim said. "The plundering of art objects through clandestine activities is incredibly difficult to trace, especially at a time when people are rushing to put their money into things of permanent value."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 6

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
38⅝	28⅝	ACF 2.10	5.9	9	109	35⅝	34½	35⅝	+1⅛
20⅝	15⅝	AMF 1.34	6.2	10	661	u21	20⅛	20⅛	-½
15¾	9⅝	APL 1	9.3	8	185	12	11⅝	12	+⅜
45	32⅝	ARA 1.45	3.2	10	69	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+⅝
23⅝	17½	ASA 1	5.0		231	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	ATO .40	3.6	7	194	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	-¼
34⅝	29	AbbtLb .72	2.0	17	1940	u35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+1¼
20⅝	11	*AcmeC .80	4.0	10	84	20⅛	19⅞	20	+½
5½	2⅝	AdmDp .04	.7	7	70	5½	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
13	11¼	AdaEx 1.17	9.3		16	12	11⅞	12	
7½	3⅝	AdmMl .20e	2.8	10	110	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	-⅛
24⅝	12	Addrsg .20	.8		785	u25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
42½	31	AetnaLf 2.20	5.1	5	1881	u44⅛	42¼	43⅛	+⅝
16	12⅛	Aguirre			15	14	14	14	
22	15⅝	Ahmanq 1	4.8	4	57	21⅝	20⅝	21	+⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Aileen			68	3	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
29½	21	AirPrd .40	1.4	12	913	u30	29½	29⅝	+⅜
22⅝	11½	AirbFrt .80	3.5	14	127	u23⅛	22	23⅛	+1⅛
17	11¼	Akzona .80	5.3	18	86	15⅛	14⅞	15	-⅛
18⅝	15⅝	AlaGas 1.40	8.4	5	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
9⅝	8⅝	AlaP dpf.87	9.7	20	9	8⅝	8⅝	9	+⅛
99½	88	AlaP pf 9	10.		z110	86½	u86	86	-2
106	94¼	AlaP pf 9.44	9.9		z700	95	d94	95	-⅛
95⅝	88⅝	AlaP pf 8.28	10.		z60	83	83	83	-1½
22¼	12⅝	AlcoAlk .66	3.5	20	120	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅝
29⅝	15¼	Albany .92	3.0	9	417	u30½	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅜
9⅞	6⅛	Alberto .36	3.8	15	98	9⅛	9½	9½	+⅛
35	21	Alberlsn .96	2.7	10	45	u35½	35⅛	35⅛	+⅝
29⅝	21¼	AlcanA 1.40	4.7	5	2217	u29⅞	29⅝	29½	+⅜
27⅛	20¼	AlcoStd 1.16	4.3	6	39	u27⅝	27	27⅛	+⅛
8½	5⅛	Alexdr .40	5.4	9	67	7½	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
19	13⅝	AllgCp .80a	4.4	7	76	18½	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	AllegAir			5	599	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
21⅞	16⅝	AllgLd 1.28	6.8	8	72	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
41⅛	35	AllgL pf 3	8.1		4	37	37	37	
22¼	20⅞	AllgL pr2.19	10.		47	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
22⅝	17⅝	AllgPw 1.72	9.5	9	x404	18⅝	18	18⅛	+⅛
19⅝	13½	AllenGp .88	5.2	7	23	17⅝	17	17	-⅛
41⅝	20	Allergan .50	1.3	15	97	39⅝	39	39⅛	+⅜
51⅝	34⅛	AlldCh 2	4.8	8	927	42⅞	40⅝	41⅜	+1⅛
15½	10	AlldMnt .72	5.2	9	41	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	-⅜
16¾	10⅛	AlldPd .60	3.9	27	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
25⅝	18⅝	AlldStr 1.20	4.9	6	106	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	-⅜
4⅛	2	AlldSup			60	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
34	22⅛	AllisCh 1.50	4.4	6	890	u34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	+⅜
12	8⅝	AllrAu .60b	5.1	4	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
19⅝	12¼	AlphPr .72b	3.8	6	177	19	18¼	19	+⅝
55⅝	38½	Alcoa 1.80	3.9	8	510	47⅝	46¼	46½	-½
19⅝	17⅛	AmBus 1	5.3	69	25	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
47¼	31	Amax 1.75	5.0	34	236	36½	35	35⅛	-1
109	81	Amax pf5.25	6.1		1	86½	86½	86½	-1½
49¼	38	Amax pf 3	7.4		57	41	40½	40½	-⅜
53⅝	26½	AMBAC 1.20	2.4	13	x202	u54⅝	53½	54½	+1⅛
16⅝	11	Amcord .80	5.1	7	53	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
26⅝	18⅝	Amrce 1.20	4.8	7	37	26⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1
41⅝	34½	AmrcPd 2.60	6.6		1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
37⅝	22½	AHess 1b	3.1	9	664	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅜
82	52⅝	AHes pf3.50	5.0		76	70½	69⅝	69⅝	+⅜
23⅝	16	AAirFlt .64	3.1	6	1374	-13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
13⅝	8	AmAir .40			324	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	2⅝	AmAir wt			153	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
22¼	20⅝	AAir pf 2.18	10.		2	19	18½	18⅝	-⅜
19½	13⅝	ABaker 1.20	6.4	6	22	19	18½	18⅝	-⅜
50½	39⅝	ABrnds 3.50	6.9	8	219	u51	50½	50⅝	+⅜
25¼	22½	ABrd pf1.70	6.9		8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
52⅝	34⅝	ABdcst 1.40	2.7	8	477	u52	51⅝	51⅝	+½
17¼	10⅛	ABldM .60	3.6	9	8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
41⅝	34⅝	AmCan 2.70	6.6	7	257	41¼	40⅝	41	+⅜
24⅛	21⅝	ACon pf1.75	8.2		3	21½	21⅝	21⅝	
3½	1⅝	ACentry			25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
21½	14⅛	ACredt 1.20	6.6	5	41	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
31	22⅝	ACyan 1.50	4.8	10	5066	u31⅞	30⅝	31	+⅜
13¼	7⅝	AmDist			282	12⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-1½
35	23⅝	ADT .96	2.7	13	80	u35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
9½	6½	ADualVt			18	9½	9⅝	9½	+⅛
14⅝	14	ADul pf.84a	5.7		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
25⅝	21⅝	AEIPw 2.12	9.3	9	558	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
41⅞	31½	AmExp 1.40	3.6	10	915	39⅞	39	39	
17⅛	11⅛	AFamil .50b	3.0	7	38	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅜
9⅝	2⅝	AmFnSys			270	27	26⅝	26⅝	-⅜
27½	16⅝	AFnSv pf				18	9½	9⅝	9½+	⅛
25⅛	21⅞	AGIBd 1.96e	8.8		46	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
16½	16½	AGnCv 1.32	7.6		39	17½	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
29⅝	18⅛	AGnins .90b	3.2	5	445	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+⅜
36⅝	25⅝	AGin pf1.80	5.1		146	35½	35	35⅛	+⅝
29½	18⅛	AGins .90b	3.2	5	445	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+⅜
34⅝	25⅝	AGin pf1.80	5.1		146	35½	35	35⅛	+⅝
29½	18⅛	AGin pf .90	3.2		9	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅝
11⅝	8½	AHeritLJ .40	4.8	21		11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜
23½	16¼	AmHelst 1	5.4	8	180	19	18⅛	18⅝	-⅛
32½	26⅛	AHome 1.30	4.1	16	3893	u32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	-⅛
29⅝	22	AmHose .68	2.3	15	1580	u30½	29⅝	29⅞	+⅜
9⅝	4½	AmInvst .30	3.6	18	29	8½	8¼	8¼	
26⅝	11⅝	AMI .60	2.4	11	232	26	25½	25½	-1⅛
24⅝	8⅝	AMdcp .12l		12	128	24½	24½	24½	
6¼	3⅝	AmMotrs		72	1153	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
47½	38⅝	ANatR 3	6.9	7	163	43⅞	43¼	43¼	+⅛
18⅝	12⅝	AShip .80	5.2	6	60	15½	15¼	15¼	-⅛
47	31	AStand 2.40	5.1	8	440	u47⅝	47	47⅛	+¼
124	87	A Std pf4.75	3.8		8	u125	124	124	
11	6⅝	ASterl .30	3.8	23	341	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	-¼
36⅝	27½	AmStrs 2.24	6.6	7	46	34¼	33⅝	34	+½
64⅛	56⅝	ATT 4.60	7.4	9	3625	63	61⅞	61⅞	-⅛
67⅝	59⅝	ATT pf 4	6.1		29	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	-¼
51¾	46½	ATT pf 3.64	7.8		3	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
14	11⅛	AWatWk .84	7.4	5	21	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
17	10½	AmesD .40	2.6	5	122	15⅛	15	15⅛	-⅛
35⅝	27⅝	Ametek 1.60	4.5	11	143	u36	35¼	35⅝	+⅛
19½	13⅞	Amfac 1	5.3	14	211	u19⅝	19	19	-⅜
15¼	12¼	AMIC .20	1.5	4	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	-⅜
34⅛	24	AMPInc .60	1.8	15	1156	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
14	9⅞	Ampco .60	4.7	7	75	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅜
17½	8	Ampex		14	666	17	16	16¼	-⅜
6⅛	1½	AmrepCp			72	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
22⅞	16⅝	Amstar 1.35	7.9	11	159	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅛
8½	7⅝	Amstd pf .68	8.9		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
69¼	50⅝	Amsted 2.60	3.8	8	78	68¼	66½	68⅛	+2⅜
34⅝	32⅛	Amsted wi			11	34½	33½	34½	+1⅜
30½	25⅛	AnchrH 1.60	5.4	6	25	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅜
25⅛	19⅛	AndClay 1	4.3	8	125	23⅝	23½	23½	-⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Angelica .30	4.2	8	129	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
12	6½	Anixter .28	2.5	11	155	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
12⅛	7⅝	AnsulCo .53f	4.8	8	36	11¼	11	11	-⅛
19½	15½	Apache .50	2.6	14	170	u19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	-⅜
19⅝	12⅝	ApldDig		16	523	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
44½	28	ApldDig pf1	2.7		12	37½	37	37	+⅛
7	2	ApplMg		130	103	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
25⅝	13⅛	ArcoIN .84	3.5	9	172	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	-⅛
34⅝	27⅝	ArcoIN pf 2	5.9		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	-½
21⅞	13	ArchrD .20b	1.1	11	863	18	17⅝	17⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	ArclcEnt		10	501	u 8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	½
7⅛	2⅝	Aristar		10	107	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅜
21⅝	18⅝	ArizPS 1.68	8.6	6	149	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
120	108⅛	AriPet 10.70	9.6		z20	111	111	111	-1
12¼	8⅝	ArkBst .60	5.2	6	28	11⅞	11½	11½	-⅛
36⅝	29⅞	ArkLGs 2	5.7	9	76	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	-⅛
5¼	2¼	ArlenRlty			641	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅜
8⅝	6⅛	Armado		14	88	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅜
32	22⅝	Armco 1.80	6.0	7	299	30¼	30	30¼	
30	26⅛	Arm pf 2.10	7.0		33	30	29⅞	30	+⅛
61½	52	Armr pf4.75	8.8		z30	54	54	54	
23⅝	14¼	ArmstCk 1	5.4	11	1673	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅜
34⅝	19⅞	ArmRu 1.20	5.5	4	15	22⅝	22	22	
25⅝	18½	ArcCorp 1b	4.3	8	3	23	23	23	+⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Arvin 1	4.5	5	249	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅜
37	26¼	Arvin pf 2	5.8		12	34⅝	34	34⅝+	⅜
21½	13	Asarco .40	2.4		464	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
35⅝	27	AshOil 2	7.0	6	102	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
28⅞	20½	AsdDG 1.50	7.0	7	135	22	21¼	21½—	½
16⅝	12⅛	Athlone 1	6.1	6	66	u16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
24⅝	20	AtCvEl 1.66	7.8	11	56	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
61⅞	43⅛	AtRich 2.40	4.6	10	1159	54⅛	52⅝	52⅝—	½
53¼	46⅝	AtlRc pf3.75	7.9		z60	47¼	47¼	47¼	
74¼	51¼	AtlRc pf2.80	4.5		67	64½	62⅝	62⅝—	⅜
27	10½	AtlasCp			40	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
33	23	AutoDis .52	1.a	19	360	u34	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
28⅝	12⅝	AvcoCp .60	2.3	3	578	27¼	26⅝	26½—	⅛
57	41	Avco pf 3.20	5.8		34	56	55	55½+	1⅝
70½	46	Avco pf 4.20	6.3		1	67½	67	67½+	⅝
23⅛	12¼	Avery .44	2.7	10	617	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
20⅝	14	Avnet .70	3.6	8	539	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
56⅝	43¼	Avon 2.60	4.7	16	1152	u57	55⅞	55⅞	
		— B—B—B —							
2⅝	1⅜	BT Mlg			8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	5	Bache .20	2.5		283	8½	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
28¼	25⅞	BakrInt .44	1.5	12	764	u28⅞	28½	28⅝+	½
13⅝	10⅝	BaldwU 1	5.1	6	57	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	½
31⅝	24⅛	BldU pf 2.06	6.6		35	31⅝	31	31¼+	⅜
28	16⅞	BallCp 1	3.7	8	49	27⅞	27¼	27¼—	¼
35¼	15	BallyMf .10	.3	16	1755	33	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
28½	24½	BaltGE 2.28	8.9	8	x946	25⅝	25¼	25½+	⅜
59	50	Balt pf84.50	9.0		y110	50	d49½	50	+⅛
22⅝	17⅛	BanCal .72	3.2	8	132	22⅝	22¼	22½+	⅛
16⅞	10⅛	Bandag .50	3.1	11	185	16½	16	16½+	⅜
25⅝	14⅛	BangPnt .50	2.1	6	186	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅜
38	26⅛	BanP pf 2	5.9		13	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝+1	
36⅛	29½	BnkNY 2.32	7.0	6	51	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	⅜
16½	13	BkofVa .96	6.1	6	23	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
25⅝	20⅝	BankAm .94	3.8	9	848	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
40⅛	33⅝	BankTr 3	8.2	7	196	36⅝	36½	36⅝+	⅛
29⅞	26⅝	BkTr pf2.50	9.2		8	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝—	⅛
50⅝	47½	BkTr pf4.22	8.8		62	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝+	⅛
20½	8¼	Banner .10	.5	25	240	20½	19½	19½—	⅜
35½	25⅝	Barber 1.60	5.5	11	2	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
15⅞	10¼	BardCR .28	2.0	13	262	14⅝	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
23⅝	16½	BarnsGp .90	3.8	8	21	23⅝	23⅝	23½+1	
7⅝	2	BaryW .56	2.1	12	65	27⅛	26½	26⅝+	⅛
24¼	14⅝	Basicin 1.20	5.3	7	16	22½	22⅛	22½+	¼
54	35	Basic pf2.50	5.0		z20	50½	50½	50½+	½
58	30⅛	BatesMf .80	1.5	30	12	55	54⅝	54⅝+	⅛
54	29½	Bausch 1.40	2.8	11	961	50½	49½	49¾+	1⅛
44½	29	BaxtTrv .40	.9	19	1142	u44⅛	43⅝	44	+1½
3⅝	1⅝	BayColP		31		3½	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅝	20¼	BayStG 1.96	9.6	8	5	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
10	5	BaykCle .48	5.3	7	2	9	9	9	+⅛
32⅝	24⅛	Bearing .60	2.0	10	20	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
26⅛	22	BeatFd 1.86	4.2	11	911	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝+	½
39½	24⅝	Beckm .44	1.3	16	190	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛+	3⅝
41	26⅝	BectDn .72	1.9	15	397	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝+	⅛
21⅝	21⅛	Beech		9	583	u25¼	24½	25¼+	1¼
7¼	3⅛	Beker			138	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
34⅝	27	BelcoP 1	3.0	5	170	34⅞	33¼	33¼—	1⅛
24	19⅛	Belden 1.44	6.2	6	91	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
8¼	5⅛	BeldnH .36b	5.0	10	13	7¼	6⅝	7¼+	⅛
23	13⅞	BellMw .84	4.0	10	156	21¼	20	21⅛+	1⅛
6⅝	4⅝	BellInd .12	1.9	6	113	6½	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
53⅛	47⅝	BellCd 4.20	8.1	9	8	52⅝	52	52⅛+	¼
23½	18	Bemis 1.20	5.6	6	294	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝+	⅜
42	32⅝	Bendix 2.28	5.7	7	359	40	39½	39¾+	¼
24¼	18⅞	BentCo 1.60	7.0	6	971	23¼	23⅝	23	+⅛
54	47⅛	Benef pf4.30	9.1		3	47½	47½	47½—	½
55½	47¼	Benef pf4.50	9.6		z80	47	d46¼	46¾+	¼
108	85¼	Benef pf5.50	5.4		z70	103	102½	102½+	9½
30	25½	Benef pf2.50	9.8		z620	26	25½	25½—	½
3⅝	1⅝	BnISIM			36	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	BengtB .03e	.8	10	380	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
8	2½	BerkeyP		23	409	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
39¼	19⅛	BestPd .16e	.4	11	435	39	38⅛	38⅝+	⅜
32⅝	18¼	BethSt 1	4.0		1602	25⅝	25¼	25¼+	¼
38⅛	28	BigThr .60	1.6	15	215	38⅛	36⅝	38	+1⅞
21½	14¼	BlackDr .68	3.0	14	1176	20½	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
27⅝	15⅛	BlackHR 1.25	4.2	11	362	29⅞	29⅝	25	25⅞+1	
22¼	14⅝	BlissL 1b	5.1	8	54	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅜
25⅝	19	BlckHR 1.25	4.2	11	362	29⅞	29¼	29⅝—	⅛
27⅞	20	BlueB 1.40	6.2	4	168	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
6¼	4½	BlueBrd .20	3.3	8	218	6⅛	5⅞	6	-⅛
6¼	3⅛	BobbleBr			5	129	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
52½	23¼	Boeln 1.20a		2.3	11	2443	u54	52½	52¾+	¼
30½	22¼	BoiseC 1.25	4.1	7	413	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
36⅛	27½	Borden 1.72	5.7	7	335	30⅛	29⅞	30	
33	25⅛	BorgW 1.80	5.5	7	19	31⅞	31¼	31¼+	⅜
5	2⅝	Bormans		25	30	3⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
28⅛	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	10.12		60	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
102½	87	BosE pf8.88	10.		z50	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	
13½	11	BosE pr1.17	10.		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16¼	13¼	BosE pr1.46	11.		108	13⅞	13¼	13¼	
14⅝	7½	Braniff .36	2.5	7	4702	u14½	14	14⅛+	⅛
35⅝	20¼	BrownC .70	2.7	6	37	25⅝	25¼	25½+	½
30⅝	23½	BrigSt 1a	3.4	12	109	29½	28⅝	29½+	⅜
39	28	BristMl 1.22	3.1	14	2533	u40⅝	39¼	39⅝+1	
45	35½	BristM pf 2	4.4		4	u45¼	45¼	45¼+	⅜
16⅝	13¼	BritPet .40e	2.5	11	424	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
35⅝	25¼	BrkwGl 1.50	4.4	8	17	34½	34	34⅛	
21⅝	20	BkyUG 1.90	9.2	7	28	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
28⅛	25	BkUG pf2.47	9.a		7	25⅝	25¼	25⅝+	⅜
18⅝	8½	BwnShp .60	3.3	9	65	18⅝	17⅝	18	+⅛
29⅞	19⅝	BwnGu 1.60	5.6	5	639	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	-⅛
14	8⅛	BwnFer .56	3.6	12	1997	u14½	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
17	11	Brnswk .20	4.2	7	735	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
25¼	17	BrunsW 1.20	4.8	9	23	24⅝	u24⅝	24⅛+	½
22⅞	16½	BucyEr .80	3.0	5	335	20½	19⅞	20⅛+	⅜
9⅝	6	BudgC pf.60	9.6		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
41¼	27¼	BulFu 1.60a	5.3	5	42	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅜
7⅛	4½	Bulova			57	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
15	10⅝	Bundy .58	6.6	7	8	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
23⅛	19⅝	BunkrH 1.86	9.4		28	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
18⅛	8⅞	BunkR .25e	1.4	10	123	u18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
22½	17⅞	BnkR pf1.50	6.7		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
26⅛	18⅝	BurlInd 1.40	7.4	7	401	19⅝	19	19	-⅛
52⅝	35¼	BurlNo 1.60	4.0	8	202	40⅝	40⅛	40½+	⅛
8	7	BrlNo pf .55	7.5		33	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
51¼	40¼	BrlNo pf2.85	6.8		23	42⅛	42	42⅛+	⅛
21	15⅛	Burndy .76	3.6	10	21	21	20⅝	21	+⅜
13⅝	5⅝	BrnsRL .20	3.2	24	150	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
75⅛	56¼	Burrgh 1.40	1.8	14	1578	u79¼	76½	76½+	1⅛
18⅛	12⅝	ButlerIn .80	4.5	7	29	18	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
21⅞	11⅛	Buttes .32e	2.2	93	111	14½	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
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62⅛	43¼	C

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Steel Plan Outlined By U.S., EEC, Japan

By John Robinson

BRUSSELS, June 6 (WP) — A major international attempt to head off burgeoning protectionism in the world's crisis-ridden steel industry has been outlined in a secret document drafted jointly by the U.S. administration, the EEC's executive commission, and the Japanese government.

A key element of the 12-point plan, scheduled to be discussed by representatives of leading industrialized nations at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris this week, is a call for the leading steel-producing nations to create a high-level committee to monitor international market developments and supervise the often competitive national responses to which they give rise.

A priority task proposed for the committee would be to "develop common perspectives regarding the emerging problems or concerns in the steel sector and establish, where appropriate, multilateral objectives or guidelines for government policies," according to a version of the document currently circulating in diplomatic circles here.

The committee would have broadly defined powers of international scrutiny: designed to "meet regularly and in special sessions," to "continuously follow the evolution of national, regional, and world steel industries with regard to employment, profits, investment, capacity, production costs, productivity, and other aspects of viability and competitiveness."

While this ambitious call for increased international consultation has yet to be sold by the Carter administration to Congress and by the EEC Commission to the governments of its member states, its prospects seem fair. Both EEC and U.S. officials here recognize that the whole cause of world trade liberalization could be decisively jeopardized if no organized solution is found for the current chaos in steel markets.

'Snowballing Protectionism'

"If the steel problem is not solved, there could be a snowballing of protectionism into other sectors, and this could lead to a complete emptying of the contents" of the current trade talks now underway in Geneva, claimed one anxious EEC official involved in the steel talks.

U.S. officials here appear to concur. They explain the administration's support for closer international supervision of world steel markets is the price to be paid for gaining industry and congressional backing for continuing steel trade liberalization talks in Geneva.

The call for the steel committee, which EEC officials would like to see set up in the OECD, comes at a time of continuing high tension between the United States and the Common Market on steel trade issues.

Officials at the Common Market, a net steel exporter, are acutely concerned at the "overhang" of anti-dumping cases being brought by the U.S. industry against European steelmakers. On the other hand, U.S. officials, under strong pressure from industry and Congress, dislike the EEC's imposition of import quotas on its external suppliers, fearing the excess steel could radically distort the natural flow of international trade.

U.S. Industry Skeptical

In addition, "American steel companies are skeptical about the way the U.S. trigger price system works," say U.S. officials here of the scheme designed to keep low-priced steel out of the United States. "They fear that European competitors are selling at the American trigger price level to the U.S. market, but below prices operating in Europe — in other words, that the Europeans are dumping steel."

This mutual recrimination, fueled by strong protectionist demands, has made some form of workable international arrangement vital, observers here believe. Nonetheless, the EEC Commission and European governments appear to be linking their support for the steel committee to U.S. agreement to lift the outstanding anti-dumping cases against European steel concerns.

"The Europeans seem to find it hard to understand that the U.S. administration can't just turn off anti-dumping cases at will," says one U.S. diplomat.

Loans Block Sino-Japan Trade Pact

HONG KONG, June 6 (AP-DJ)—China's request for long-term, low-interest credit from Japan is emerging as a major obstacle to smooth implementation of the $20-billion, eight-year trade agreement the two countries signed in February.

The Chinese had made clear before the agreement was completed that they needed favorable deferred-payment terms on the ground that the longer the payment period and the lower the interest rate, the more they would be able to buy. The bulk of its orders are to be placed in the first few years of the trade agreeement and most of its exports will not come until later.

According to Japanese sources, the Chinese are requesting that interest rates in general be no more than 6 to 6.5 percent. However, an agreement among members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development prohibits interest rates from falling below a certain floor, depending on the recipient country's per capita income and the length of the loan. For China, this means interest on loans of five years or more may not fall below 7.5 percent.

Flexibility Limited

While the OECD agreement provides for certain exceptions, the flexibility is limited. One idea being explored is for private banks in Japan to borrow from the government at low interest rates and then deposit such sums with the Bank of China, in effect, circumventing the OECD accord.

Another suggestion would require Japanese importers of Chinese oil and coal to pay well in advance of delivery. This suggestion has little appeal for Japanese oil companies, who were not eager to buy large quantities of the high-paraffin Chinese crude in the first place.

The advance payments will thus have to come from somewhere other than the oil companies themselves. It has been suggested that the Japanese government step in, depositing foreign-exchange holdings with the Japanese Export-Import Bank and similar institutions, which in turn will lend the money to the oil companies, enabling them to make advance payments.

Although China is asking for deferred payments at low interest rates, it technically does not accept either direct loans or financial aid. The Chinese rejected proposals that low-interest loans be made available through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund on the ground that the fund is an aid-giving agency.

Belgium Prices Rise .4%

BRUSSELS, June 6 (AP-DJ) — Wholesale prices in Belgium rose 0.4 percent in March but were down 4.1 percent from a year earlier, the government reported today. The index, based on 1953 equalling 100, rose to 182.9.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GE, Honeywell Computer Venture

General Electric and Honeywell have agreed in principle to combine certain computer operations. A new company will be formed that will merge Honeywell's computer time-sharing marketing operations in England, the rest of Europe and Australia with the operations of GE's information services business division in those areas. GE will own 84 percent of the new company, which is to begin operations Nov. 1 subject to various corporate and government approvals. At present, Honeywell is the exclusive distributor of GE's computer services in England, Italy and Australia. GE provides the computer service to other major countries of Western Europe through HB Network Information Services, a company jointly held by Honeywell and Cie. des Machines Bull, whose minority interest Honeywell has been negotiating to buy.

Canadians Seek Inspiration Copper

Hudson's Bay Mining & Smelting and Minerals & Resources Corp. Ltd. plan to tender for the 60 percent of the shares of Inspiration Consolidated Copper not presently owned by them. The offer, based on a proposed price of $33 a share, would be worth some $86.3 million. The bidders have already held talks with Anaconda, a subsidiary of Atlantic-Richfield, with respect to the purchase of its current holdings of approximately 20 percent of Inspiration's outstanding shares. Anaconda was offered $30 a share and the bidders indicated they were prepared to consider paying a slightly higher price. However, Arco indicated it was not prepared to sell at that time and would review its options if a tender offer were made. Inspiration's board has not yet had the opportunity to consider whether they will recommend acceptance of the offer to shareholders.

Alcoa Rolls Back Price Increase

Reacting to "competitive pressures," Aluminum Company of America has partially rolled back one price increase and postponed the effective dates of two others. Most analysts see the moves by the largest U.S. aluminum maker more as a pricing adjustment that as a sign of general price softness in the industry. Alcoa scaled down last week's price boost for aluminum tin stock, used in radiators and air conditioners, from 13 to 5.8 percent, matching the increase announced by Alcan Aluminum. Alcoa has also postponed for two months the effective date of 11-percent increases for two types of aluminum used in the auto industry, "because of market conditions." Neither Reynolds Metals nor Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical has followed Alcoa's increases for auto-body sheet and bumper stock.

Hoechst Sees Rise in Sales

Projections for the first five months show domestic and foreign turnover of Hoechst was slightly above the year-ago level, says Rolf Sammet, chairman of the management board. "We hope the second half of the year will be at least no worse than the first half," he adds. In the first five months, sales in the United States, Japan and Brazil were considerably higher. He forecasts that earnings for 1978 should reach an "acceptable level." Pre-tax earnings of Hoechst AG in the first quarter dropped 25 percent to 157 million Deutsche marks. In 1977, net profit of the Hoechst world group was nearly cut in half from a year earlier to 304 million DM.

'Failed to Do Their Job,' SEC Says

Accountants Charged With Misconduct

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — Ernst & Ernst, one of the leading U.S. accounting firms, and two of its partners yesterday were charged "with professional misconduct" by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The SEC action comes after prolonged litigation concerning the auditing in 1964 and 1965 by E&E of the books of Westec Corp. — a onetime high-flying Houston conglomerate. Westec collapsed in 1966 after disclosure of a massive stock manipulation fraud. Its two top executives were sentenced to jail terms for securities violations, conspiracy, and mail fraud. The company has been reorganized under a new name and management.

The SEC charges against the firm and its partners grew out of findings by an administrative law judge. He concluded that Westec's 1964 and 1965 financial statements were "false and misleading" and that the E&E partners auditing the firm "failed to do their job as independent accountants."

As part of its sanctions, the SEC barred E&E from certifying new clients' financial statements filed with the commission for six months. The two E&E partners, Clarence Isensee and John Maurer, were barred from practice before the SEC for three years and one year, respectively.

From its Cleveland headquarters, E&E claimed that "the commission's release does not impose any restraints on the firm or affect any of our present or future clients." An SEC attorney refused comment on the E&E claim, the wording of which seemed to contradict the commission's statement.

In a detailed description of the Westec case, the SEC alleges that the E&E auditors should have questioned several of the transactions that falsely enhanced the company's profits. "It was indispensable to the (Westec) scheme to create the impression that Westec was a dynamic conglomerate with soaring earnings. The 1964 and 1965 financial statements and the shareholder messages, which management based on them, clearly conveyed that impression," the SEC said.

The SEC findings suggest that by not questioning certain acquisitions by Westec in 1964, E&E contributed to the false picture given to investors.

Renault Strikes Watched For Possible Spillover

PARIS, June 6 (NYT) — Wildcat strikes in two Renault automobile plants over the last few days are being closely watched for fears they will spill over into other Renault factories and because the state-owned car maker has often set the tone in national labor relations.

[Today, backed by a court injunction, police evacuated 400 strikers from the heavy press shop at Renault's plant at Flins when they refused to let foremen operate the presses. Production at the plant, which employs over 20,000 workers, remained at a standstill, however, following the company's decision last Friday to close the plant until Thursday because of the labor dispute, AP-Dow Jones Reported.

[Meanwhile, between 300 to 400 strikers at a Renault engine and gearbox plant at Cleon continued their four-day-old sit-in despite a court order to allow entry to the factory by tomorrow morning. The factory, which employs about 7,000 workers, has also been ordered closed by the company until Thursday.]

The strikes have effectively extended a series of recent wildcat walkouts by postal workers, bus drivers, railroad and state-electricity workers and are seen as the first major reaction to recently announced national policies easing price controls and ending state subsidies to companies unable to make it on their own. These policies are widely expected to lead to the closing of several factories and increased unemployment.

The wildcat strikes contrast with the relative quiet position adopted by the main labor unions after the defeat of the Left in the March legislative elections. With no prospect of turning out the current center-right government until the 1981 presidential elections, both the Socialist and Communist-leaning main union confederations have quietly begun a series of negotiations with the government and employers.

But the labor confederations are also rivals on the shop floor for support of the workers. So neither wishes to be outflanked by the other for failing to rush to the side of any grassroots protest movements, such as the ones at Renault, and could result in the radicalization of the unions.

Deterioration Seen In French Job Mart

PARIS, June 6 (AP-DJ) — France's unemployment situation will deteriorate "considerably" in 1978, with the number of job-seekers possibly rising to 1.2 million by year-end from the current 1.07 million, Labor Minister Robert Boulin said today.

The forecast is due to anticipated slow economic growth in Europe, the more than 700,000 new workers entering the job market in September and the growing tendency for women to take jobs, he said.

The government plans further measures to aid youth employment this year and intends to take long-term measures on unemployment for 1979 through 1981. "We should be over the worst by 1979 or 1980," he said, adding, "this will be linked to the improving international economic situation."

Auto Sales Rise 6% in U.S. in May

Imports Decline 14% From 1977

DETROIT, June 6 (AP-DJ) — The pattern of rising domestic car sales and sagging deliveries of imports established in April continued in May, pushing the total rate for new U.S. car sales up 6 percent from year-earlier levels.

The sales rate of domestic cars rose 11 percent to 962,985 units from 815,538 in May 1977. The sales rate of foreign cars fell 14 percent to around 195,500 units from a record 219,000 units a year earlier, a survey of importers showed.

The decline in import sales reduced their share of the total U.S. market last month to about 17 percent from the nearly 21 percent a year earlier. May was the second month in which demand for domestic autos improved and imports declined, a reversal of a trend that had prevailed since late last year. From December through March, U.S. auto makers saw their sales fall from year-earlier levels, contrary to expectations, while deliveries of foreign cars gained.

Finally in April, domestic car sales jumped 9 percent and imports dropped 9 percent. The fall in import sales comes in the wake of some sizable price boosts by the major Japanese and European auto makers in the past few months. In May, sales of Japanese-built Toyotas, the best selling import, were off by nearly 20 percent. Sales of Datsuns and Volkswagons dropped by even larger margins, 25.8 and 23.1 percent, respectively.

Some industry analysts, however, noted that foreign car sales in May appeared especially weak because the year earlier figures were a record. The gain in the rate of domestic car sales was somewhat greater than some experts had expected. In recent sales periods, deliveries of U.S.-made autos have been improving rapidly and analysts have been raising forecasts, but final May figures still topped even recently revised predictions.

Auto makers believe some of the spurt may reflect "catch-up" sales from the early part of the year when, they say, buyers were staying away from showrooms because of severe weather. Some economists outside the industry think the impressive increases in domestic car sales and other major consumer items recently could signal increasing consumer uneasiness about inflation. According to this line of reasoning, consumers are buying automobiles because they are afraid they will not be able to afford them after sticker prices are raised again later this year.

Adding fuel to such worries may be the growing number of new car price boosts being announced by auto makers. Today, Ford raised prices an average $93, about 2 percent, on three of its subcompacts, bringing to 15 the separate price boosts of one kind or another by the industry. Some economists have warned that while such "buy-in-advance" purchases may buoy car sales totals in the near term, they could sow the seeds of a later drop in deliveries.

Qatar Steel Gets A 10-Year Loan

LONDON, June 6 (AP-DJ) — Qatar Steel Co. has obtained a commitment for a $100-million, 10-year syndicated bank loan under agreements signed here today.

Guaranteed by Qatar, the loan bears interest at 0.625 points above prevailing London interbank offered rates (Libor) for the first four years and 0.75 points above for the remaining six years. Qatar Steel was formed in 1974 as the result of a joint venture between Qatar and Kobe Steel and Tokyo Boeki.

Also, National Power Co. of Iceland has obtained a $60-million, 10-year syndicated bank loan — the largest loan Iceland has obtained in the Euromarket so far. Though terms were not disclosed, sources said that interest on the loan varies at 0.875 points above Libor.

Fixed and floating-rate financing in two currencies is being arranged for Fuerzas Elecricas de Cataluna, the Spanish power utility. The package comprises a $70-million bank loan whose interest varies at one point above Libor for the first four years and 1.125 points for the remaining four years; a $10-million, fixed-rate facility; and a 15-billion-yen, fixed-rate facility, both at undisclosed terms.

Den Norske Industribank, a government credit agency, is privately placing $22 million of seven-year notes at par bearing 8.75 percent.

In Paris, the Algerian hydrocarbons concern, Sonatrach, has arranged a private placement of bonds totalling $140 million.

Carter Advisers Urge Deficit Cut

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP-DJ) — President Carter's advisers want another $4.5 billion eliminated from the administration's tax-cut plan to trim the deficit in the fiscal 1979 budget.

Administration sources, who asked not to be identified, said the advisers want the proposed tax cut reduced to about $15 billion from the currently planned $19.4-billion tax cut. The President originally wanted a $24-billion reduction.

The sources added that some of Mr. Carter's advisers want to trim a further $3-to-5 billion from the planned deficit to demonstrate the administration's commitment to curbing inflation. The deficit now is projected at between $54-to-$55 billion.

Wall St. Prices Gain Amid Active Trade

NEW YORK, June 6 (Reuters) — A headlong rush by institutions to buy shares pushed New York Stock Exchange prices sharply higher today in very heavy trading although late profit-taking trimmed the sharp gain.

"The funds and institutions just panicked," one Wall Street broker said, adding "I think the market is just feeding on itself."

Analysts said institutions have been forced to enter the market to protect end-of-quarter reports as the market has failed to give much ground following its April-May rally.

Larry Wachtel of Bache Halsey tied the action to "reluctant institutions coming in kicking and screaming."

Wall Street believes such a cut in capital gains taxes would draw the public back to the stock markets.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 2.68 at 866.51, but was down from an 11-point gain earlier in the session.

Advancing issues led declines 1,018 to 557 while 260 issues registered new highs.

Volume climbed to it fourth highest level on record at 51.97 million shares from 39.58 million yesterday.

Prices hit a new record for the second day in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.66 to 147.15 and the average price per share gained six cents.

During the session, the Federal Reserve Board reported consumer credit, propelled by strong new car sales, expanded by $3.72 billion in April, the second highest rise in history, topped only by March's $4.07-billion surge.

Airlines were high on the active list, reflecting strong May traffic figures, analysts said. Braniff rose 1/8 to 14 3/8, Pan American World Airways rose 1/8 to 7 1/4, United Air Lines gained 7/8 to 30 3/4 and Eastern Air Lines rose 1/8 to 11 3/4 but KLM Royal Dutch Airlines slipped 2 3/4 to 80 3/4.

R.J. Reynolds Industries rose 1/2 to 58 1/2. Just after the final bell, the Securities and Exchange Commission said the concern consented to SEC allegations of violations of reporting and proxy provisions of securities laws involving some $25 million in questionable payments allegedly made by Reynolds.

OKC Corp. rose 2 1/4 to 20 1/2. The company said it will not oppose a possible tender offer for at least 500,000 of its shares at $21 each by a company owned by Ghaith Pharaon, a Saudi businessman.

In Chicago, wheat closed irregularly lower, corn and oats lower and soybeans substantially lower on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was unchanged to off 2 1/2 cents; corn off 1/2 to 1 1/4.

Stocks Seen as Too Risky, Big Board Survey Finds

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT) — Shaken by inflation, the U.S. public does not look upon investment in stocks as a primary way to attain financial security, according to a New York Stock Exchange study released yesterday.

"The risk and reward" of investing in stock have been "out of balance," said William Batten, NYSE chairman. "Some way must be found to improve the reward side of the risk-reward ratio," he added.

The survey—a $200,000, five-month project—indicates that investors are extremely cautious about investing their funds. As a result, it shows, individuals are more likely to put their money into savings accounts, home ownership and life insurance than into the stock market.

"Substantial risk is being shunned," Mr. Batten told a news conference. "We must realistically re-evaluate, and where necessary change, public policies which inhibit rather than encourage individual public investment in America'a economic future."

The survey is based on the opinions of "financial decision-makers" in 2,740 households with incomes of $10,000 or more. This group was said to represent statistically the views of 45 million households, or 61 percent of the total in that income bracket. Mr. Batten observed that a "comprehensive, coherent economic policy," which includes tax policy, would appear to be necessary to change the attitudes demonstrated by the responses to the survey.

Another finding is that misinformation, and lack of information, about investments is widespread, even among the higher-income groups the interviewers studied. About 25 percent of the financial decision-makers consider themselves knowledgeable about listed common stocks, while less than 50 percent of stockholders say that they are knowledgeable about brokerage products other than common stock.

Mr. Batten acknowledged that he was not surprised by the results, but he added, "I guess I really didn't realize how...deeply concerned (the public is) with escalating inflation," with major, personal financial goals on the "defensive."

Consumers Dim On U.S. Outlook

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP-DJ) — U.S. consumers, who seemed euphoric about the economy only a few months ago, have turned markedly pessimistic, according to separate surveys conducted by the Conference Board and Citibank.

The Conference Board, an industry research group, said its monthly index of consumer confidence took an unusually large fall in May, continuing a pattern that began in February. The consumer "has turned distinctly pessimistic" about the economy, the survey found.

Citibank said its latest survey shows that almost 60 percent of U.S. residents expect the economy to worsen later this year. "Most Americans feel the nation's economy is headed for serious trouble, and few believe it will show any improvement by the end of the year," Citibank said.

The findings were underscored by Wall Street Journal interviews with consumers in a dozen cities. Citing mainly inflation, most of the consumers interviewed said they were pessimistic. Many consumers, citing increased prices, said they plan to avoid major purchases.

Changes in consumer attitudes can be significant because they sometimes foreshadow changes in spending patterns. Gloom about the economy's future, if deep enough, potentially could be self-fulfilling.

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Despite Record Deficit

U.S. Exporters Said Price Competitive

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — Despite last year's record U.S. trade deficit, American exporters have not suffered any "noticeable" loss in price competitiveness compared with other major industrial countries, a high treasury official said yesterday.

According to Assistant Treasury Secretary Fred Bergsten, the decline in the value of the dollar last year and in 1978 has offset the decline in competitiveness caused by an over-valued dollar and inflated U.S. prices in 1974-75.

But he said that the rising industrial strength in a group of stronger developing nations offers "increased competition for the United States and all other industrial countries which we must consider carefully in assessing our own competitive position now and in the future."

Impressive gains in both manufacturing capacity and in export shares have been registered by Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Phillipines, South Korea, and Malaysia, he said.

U.S. exports to these countries have also grown. Exports of manufactured goods to all less developed nations now amount to about 25 percent of all U.S. manufactured-goods exports, or more than to the entire European Economic Community, Mr. Bergsten pointed out.

Cheaper Dollar

He estimated that the cheaper dollar — which the Carter administration stresses did not arise out of deliberate policy manipulation — will boost exports by an annual rate of $7 billion to $8 billion by the end of 1978.

In a speech before the Conference Board in New York, a text of which was released here, Mr. Bergsten stressed that the trade deficit probably hit a peak in the first quarter of this year. He said that there would be benefits not only from the depreciated dollar, but from a recovery in economic activity in Europe, and in a number of advanced developing countries such as Mexico.

But he carefully avoided predicting whether the deficit for calendar 1978 will be less or more than the $31-billion deficit last year. He noted, moreover, that the sharp increase in oil imports at higher prices "means that we will have to export a larger share of our gross national product in the future in order to produce a sustainable position in our external accounts."

For the long run, Mr. Bergsten said that the emergence of the advanced developing countries and strong growth of the Eastern Bloc will provide tougher competition for the traditionally strong countries of North America and Europe. He noted that between 1963 and 1976, the share of the global industrial production accounted for by Europe and North America was reduced by 8 percentage points "a very sharp change . . . for such a short time span."

Meanwhile, Brazil, South Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Singapore and Taiwan increased their share of global manufactured exports from 1.5 percent to an impressive 5 percent, covering not only shoes and textiles, but also steel, cameras, optical equipment, radios and televisions.

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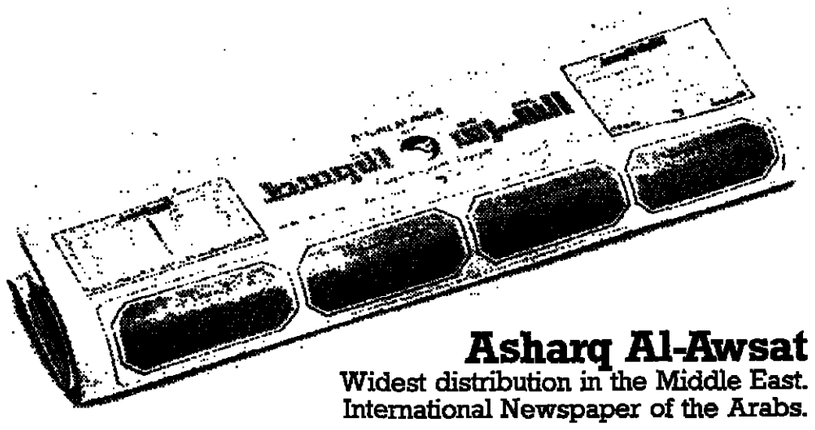

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 6

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29¼	20	LibrtyCp .88	3.1	8	60	29	28¾	28¾	+ ½	
5⅝	2⅞	LibrtyLn			6	29	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13¾	9⅞	LibtL pfI.25	11.		3	11¾	11	11⅝		
34¾	26	Lilgsel 2.50	7.4	9	178	34	33½	34	+1	
96½	82⅛	Lilgsl pf 7	8.6		z10	81½	d81½	81½—	¼	
47⅝	32⅝	LillyEli 1.60	3.4	14	1842	u45⅞	47¾	47¾+	⅛	
41⅝	33⅝	LincNl 2.40	5.7	7	732	u42¼	41¾	42	+ ½	
82½	66¾	LincNlPf 3	3.6		10	u83¾	82½	83¾+	1¼	
20¾	17½	LincPl 1.72	9.6		17	18	17¾	18	+ ¼	
6⅝	2⅝	Lionel .12	1.9	16	251	6⅝	6¼	6⅜—	⅛	
28⅝	11¼	Litton .31f	1.5	12	1247	u21⅛	20⅝	20⅞+	¼	
29⅝	16	Litt plc pf			4	u29⅝	29½	29½+	½	
47¼	36	Litton pf 3	6.5		8	47¼	46	46 +	½	
22	20	Litton pf 2	9.9		x6	20¼	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛	
26⅞	17¼	Lockhd		.8	637	25⅝	24¼	24¾—	⅞	
27	16¾	Loctite .32	1.2	14	810	26⅞	26¼	26⅞+	1	
45½	27⅛	Loews .120	2.8	4	416	43¾	43¼	43¼		
12¼	9⅛	LomFn .58	5.2	9	114	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼	
21⅝	15½	LomMt 1.40a	8.6	15	53	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅝	
21⅞	16⅜	LnStar 1.20	5.7	8	181	21¼	20¾	21	+ ½	
20⅝	17¾	LfLCo 1.70	9.0	7	140	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛	
99½	80	LIL pfK8.30	10.		z180	82½	81	82½+	2½	
28⅝	25⅛	LIL pfP2.43	9.5		60	25⅝	25½	25⅝—	¼	
28⅞	26	LIL pfO2.47	9.5		10	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛	
28¼	20⅝	LongDr .64	2.4	14	643	27¼	26⅝	27		
30	15½	LorsCp .80	2.9	10	247	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞		
29¼	20	LoLand 1.20	4.9	10	741	24½	24	24¼+	⅛	
18¼	11½	LaPac .60	3.3	8	808	u18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅛	
27½	21½	LouvGs 1.96	8.4	10	199	23¾	23⅜	23⅜		
15	9¼	Lowensl			36	14	13½	13⅞+	⅜	
41⅝	32⅛	Lubrzl 1.44	3.5	13	280	u42	41	41½+	1	
16⅝	13	LuckyS .84b	5.6	10	1190	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛	
9½	6⅝	Ludlow .50	5.4	77	319	9¼	8½	9¼+	¾	
36½	23⅝	Lukens 1.80	5.0	7	53	36⅛	35½	36	+ ⅜	
9¾	4¾	Lykes			86	7⅝	7⅝	7¼+	⅛	
25	13	Lyke pf 2.50	13.		36	19⅞	19⅞	19½		
12⅝	6⅝	LynCSys .40	3.7	13	41	11¼	10⅝	10⅝—	¼	
M—M—M —										
27¾	27¾	MACOM n.40	1.3	15	79	u30	29⅛	29¾+	1¼	
19¼	10⅞	MBPXL .40b	2.1	6	54	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜	
55½	31	MCA 1.20	2.2	10	354	u56½	54⅜	54½—	1	
11¾	4⅝	MEI .30	2.7	9	120	11⅞	11	11¼+	¼	
19¼	12⅝	MGIC .72	3.9	8	437	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝+	⅛	
19	9¾	MacAF .80b	4.2	51	138	u19¼	19	19¼+	½	
11½	5⅝	MacDn .30	2.6	8	270	u11¼	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛	
12¾	6	Macke .40	3.4	8	59	11⅞	11½	11½		
13⅛	7¾	Macmill .64	5.3	8	386	12⅛	12	12		
19¼	15⅝	Mcml pfI.20	6.2		2	19¼	19¼	19¼		
43½	33½	Macy 1.65	3.9	7	165	42	41⅛	42	+1	
56	49	Macypf 4.25	8.3		z330	52½	51½	51½—	½	
14⅝	11⅝	MdsFd .94e	6.4		257	u14⅝	14⅜	14¾+	¼	
11¼	8	MagicCf .50	5.2	6	248	10	9½	9⅝—	¼	
45⅝	28¼	Mallry 1.40	1.1	13	94	35	34¾	34⅞+	⅜	
30½	22	Malsnh1 .84	2.9	12	748	29¼	29	29	— ⅛	
10⅝	7	Manhin .28b	1.8	5	x354	u11¼	10⅝	11	+1	
40⅛	28¼	MrHan 2.08	5.3	8	559	39¾	39	39	+1½	
46¼	30⅝	MAPCO 1.20	3.3	11	171	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛	
26¼	13¾	MaraOM .60	2.3	8	499	u26⅞	25⅝	25⅝		
57¾	39⅝	MaraOl 2.20	4.7	7	481	47½	47	47½+	⅜	
23¼	16⅝	Maremt .80	3.6	8	82	22⅝	22½	22⅝—	½	
16¼	11⅛	MarMid .80	5.1	11	84	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛	
16⅝	11¼	MarionL .40	3.8	13	561	16⅝	15⅞	16	—⅜	
22	13	MarkCh .40	2.0	8	69	18	17¾	18	+⅜	
23¼	15¾	Mark pfI.20	6.2		1	19½	19½	19½+	¼	
34½	22½	Marley 1	2.9	11	401	34½	34	34⅛+	⅜	
14	8¾	Marriot .12	.9	11	1321	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛	
64¾	51½	MrshM 2.80	4.3	15	152	u66⅛	65	65¾+	1½	
35¼	18	MrshF 1.24	5.7	12	484	22⅞	21¼	21⅝		
30½	22⅛	MartM 1.70	5.5	8	3017	u31¼	30½	31⅛+	⅜	
15⅝	10¾	MaryK .40	3.2	11	107	12¾	12½	12½—	¼	
37½	23	Md Cup .74	1.9	10	100	u38¼	37⅝	38¼+	1	
23⅝	15⅝	Masco .40	1.8	12	293	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜	
19¼	14⅝	Masonit .68	3.6	8	223	19¼	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛	
16	13	MassN 1.24e	8.7	12	72	14½	13¾	14¼+	½	
20⅞	8½	MassvF			245	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛	
18	15⅝	MasCp 1.64	9.4		27	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	¼	
12⅝	11	Masinc 1.01e	9.1		40	11⅛	11	11⅛+	½	
35	22⅛	MatsuE .36e	.1	9	4	32½	32½	32½—	½	
10⅝	6⅝	Mattel			9	6014	u11⅝	10⅝	11¼+	⅝
27¾	20¾	MayDS 1.28	4.9	7	162	26⅛	25¾	26	+ ½	
5	2¾	MaysJW			12	3	4½	4½		
33½	25½	Mayta 1.60a	5.9	11	66	27⅞	26⅝	27¼+	½	
31½	21½	McDermt 1	3.3	5	1490	31⅛	30⅝	30½—	¼	
35¼	29	McDr pfI.20	6.2		397	35⅛	35	35¼—	⅛	
30⅝	29⅛	McDr pfI.60	8.7		635	29⅝	29¾	29⅝+	⅛	
57¼	42⅛	McDnld .36	.6	17	1501	u58⅞	57⅞	57⅝+	⅜	
35	19⅝	McDonD .60	1.8	10	731	34½	33⅝	33⅝—	⅞	
27⅞	18⅛	McDonn 1.20	3.7	6	54	u27¾	26⅞	27¼+	½	
30¾	23⅛	McGEd 1.60	5.6	8	377	28¾	28	28⅜+	⅜	
23½	16⅝	McGrH 1	4.3	10	643	23½	23¼	23½+	⅛	
38	27	MGH pfI.20	3.2		6	38	38	38		
37¾	17¾	McIntyr 1	4.5		x300	22½	22¼	22⅜+	⅛	
19¾	14⅛	McKee 1	5.5	8	36	18½	18¼	18¼+	¼	
22⅝	17¾	McLean .58	3.1	7	244	18½	18⅜	18½		
14¼	8¾	McLout			28	10⅝	10	10⅝—	¼	
14⅝	10¾	McNeil .80	5.8	9	83	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛	
23¾	16¾	Mead 1.12	4.8	6	350	23⅝	23¼	23⅜+	⅛	
60¾	44½	Mea pfB2.80	4.8		3	59	58	58	+1	
27⅞	16¼	Measrx .32	1.2	15	457	u27⅞	27⅛	27⅛		
16¼	11¼	Mednco .40	2.5	9	117	u16⅝	16	16	—⅛	
24½	16⅝	Medtrn .40e	1.7	10	386	23⅞	23	23	—¼	
44⅛	25¼	Medusa 2	4.8	10	177	42½	41¾	42	—½	
31¾	21	Melville 1.16	3.5	11	1411	u33¾	33	33½+	2	
49⅛	24	Memorex			9	219	49	47½	47½—	1
42¼	29⅝	MercStr .80	2.2	7	104	37	36½	36½+	⅜	
29¾	24⅜	MerTx 1.32	4.5	7	11	29½	29½	29½+	¼	
62¾	47⅝	Merck 1.70	2.8	16	1023	u63	61½	61½—	⅜	
35¾	19⅛	Merdith 1	2.8	8	26	35½	35¼	35¼+	¼	
21⅝	13¼	MerrLy .88	4.3	20	1147	u21½	20⅝	20⅝—	¼	
47	32	MesaPet .40	1.2	13	897	35¼	34¾	34¾+	⅛	
15⅝	10⅛	Mesab .66e	4.4	23	89	15¼	15	15		
28⅝	20⅛	Mesta 1.10e	4.8	9	6	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	½	
37⅝	19¾	MGM 1.10b	3.1	14	147	36	35⅛	35⅛		
56½	24½	Metrm 1.50	2.6	12	69	u57	55¾	57	+1½	
26	23	MnCn pfI.05	8.9		1	23	23	23		
16	13½	MchGs 1.20	8.6	8	12	13⅝	13¾	13⅝+	⅛	
30½	27¼	MhWl pfI.67	9.7		3	27⅝	27½	27½—	⅛	
27⅛	23⅝	MhWl pfI.12	8.8		327	24⅛	24	24		
19⅛	17	MdCtel 1.36	7.5	8	16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛	
27¾	24⅝	MdCt pfI.06	8.0		9	25¾	25½	25¾+	⅛	
17⅞	15⅝	MidSUt 1.44	8.9	7	511	16⅛	16¼	16¼		
1⅝	1	MidlndM			13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛	
38¼	28½	MidRo 1.90	5.8	8	123	38½	38	38¼+	⅜	
28⅝	16¼	MillerW .60	2.2	14	96	28¼	27¼	27¼—	1¼	
20⅝	10¼	MillBrd .72	3.7	9	131	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	¼	
14⅝	9	MilRoy .25	1.7	14	23	u14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
24½	20	MinnGs 1.78	8.6	7	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼	
56	43	MMM 2	3.5	15	480	u58	56½	57¼+	1¼	
22⅝	19¼	MinPL 1.84	9.3	10	56	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝		
15½	10⅞	MirrxAl .96	7.0	8	31	13¾	13⅝	13⅝		
33¾	19⅝	MisnIns .80	2.4	6	268	33¼	32½	33¼+	1⅝	
55	40½	MPacC 2.60	5.0	6	204	53½	52¼	52¼+	¼	
19⅝	13	MoPSv 1b	7.5	13	22	13¼	13⅛	13¼—	⅛	
28½	25	MoPS pfI.44	9.6		5	25½	25¼	25½+	⅜	
70½	58⅛	Mobil 4.20	6.3	7	839	66¾	66¼	66⅝+	⅜
3⅝	1⅞	MobileH			34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17¾	11⅜	MdMer .16	.9	11	616	17½	17	17¼—	¼
16	11⅝	Mohasco .90	6.2	9	62	14¾	14½	14½—	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	MohkDta			18	5.5	11⅞	11½	11½—	½
24⅝	16¼	MohkR 1.20	5.0	7	7	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝		
22	18¾	Monrch 1.60	5.2	7	12	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅜	
21⅞	16¼	Monsar .40	7.5	7	43	u21½	21	21		
72⅝	44⅛	Monsan 3.20	6.0	7	851	55	53½	53½+	⅜	
79⅝	50½	Mons pfI.75	4.6		1	60¼	60¼	60¼+	½	
17¾	15¾	MntDU 1.30	7.6	7	21	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	⅜	
27½	22	MonPw 1.92	8.0	9	227	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛	
23⅞	20½	MonSt 1.80a	8.7		23	20⅝	20¾	20¾		
11⅜	8⅝	MONY .92e	9.6	13	88	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼	
38¼	24¼	MooreM 1	2.8	10	674	36¼	35	35¼+	¼	
53¼	39⅝	Morgn 2.20	4.4	9	355	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞+	½
49¼	28¼	MorKn 1.50	3.4	7	91	44¾	44	44	—⅛
30	27	MorKn wi			7	29¾	29½	29¾	
20⅛	9⅞	MorseSh .70	3.5	6	46	19¾	19⅜	19¾+	⅛
7½	3⅝	MtgTrAm			100	42	7⅛	7	— ⅛
30¾	20⅝	MorNor 1.20	4.1	10	364	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ½
50⅛	33⅝	Motrola 1	2.0	14	2073	u51⅞	50⅝	50⅝+	⅜
46	33¼	MrFuel 2.20	6.2	9	89	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞—	⅛
29¼	25	MtSTel 2.08	7.8	9	31	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅜
12⅝	6⅛	Munford .40	3.3		111	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Muntd pfI.40	5.2		17	7⅞	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
20⅞	16⅝	Munsng 1.20	6.1	6	161	20	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
19⅛	16	MurphC 1.28	7.9	9	85	16⅛	16	16¼—	½
42⅝	29⅛	MurpOil .80	2.0	11	297	41½	40⅝	40¾—	¼
25½	18⅛	MurryO 1	4.4	8	34	22½	21¾	22½+	1
16¾	13½	MutOm 1.26	8.9		20	14¼	14	14⅛	
11¼	8⅛	MyersL .40	3.5	11	x201	u11½	11	11½+	⅝
N—N—N —										
57⅛	34½	NCR 1	1.8	10	1438	u57¼	56⅛	56⅜+	⅜
22⅝	15⅝	NLInd 1.20	6.3	9	1214	19⅝	19	19	—¼
26¼	20½	NLT 1	4.1	8	376	25	24½	24½+	½
7½	4⅝	NVF 1.10t	14.	6	645	u 7⅝	7⅝	7¾+	⅜
25⅝	24¼	Nabisco n1.38	5.5	10	348	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅜
34⅛	24¾	Nalco 1.24	4.3	12	826	28⅞	28¼	28¾+	⅛
20⅝	11¼	Narco .68	3.5	10	32	19⅝	19	19¼+	¼
31⅜	17¼	Nashua 1	3.3	8	306	31	30⅝	30⅝+	½
19⅝	10⅛	NatAlfl .50	2.6	15	680	u19½	19	19⅛—	¼
26¾	16⅝	NAvia .72e	2.7		151	u27⅞	26¾	27	+ ¼
18½	12¼	NatCan .64	3.6	7	78	18⅛	18	18	
33¼	24½	NCan pfI.50	4.7		1	32¼	32¼	32¼—	¼
21⅝	15⅝	NChem .56	2.6	13	319	u22	21⅝	21⅝+	½
18¾	11⅝	NChyL .60	4.4	169	48	13½	13½	13½—	¼
31¾	24½	NIDstr 1.68	5.4	5	50	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛+	⅜
24½	20⅛	NatDfl 1.70	7.4	7	565	23¼	22¾	23	+ ¼
21¼	20⅝	NDist prCwI			120	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
29¼	23⅝	NatFG 2.24	5.3	6	9	24¾	24¾	24¾+	⅛
27¾	24¾	NFG pfI 2.30	9.1		2	25¼	25¼	25¼—	⅛
19½	13⅝	NatGyp 1.20	6.4	7	x283	19¼	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
4¼	2¾	NatHom			67	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
29⅛	17⅝	NMdCr .56	2.0	11	722	u29½	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
24⅛	15	NMedE .50b	2.1	10	148	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
21⅞	15⅝	NMinesV .56	3.4	17	46	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
38½	19⅝	NiPress 1.50	6.8	7	138	22¾	22	22	—⅛
27½	15⅝	NiSemic			18	11.45	27½	26	26⅛—	¾
16¾	12¼	NSvcInd .86	5.3	8	7	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
21½	16	NStand 1.16	5.6	7	38	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
67⅝	36¼	NStrch 1.18	1.9	15	172	63	62	62	—1
39¾	29	NatStl 2.50	7.8	11	223	32⅝	31⅞	32¼+	¼
6¼	3⅝	NatTea			8	33	5⅝	5¾	—¼
46	31½	Natom 1.80	4.8	5	444	45⅝	44½	44½—	¼
30⅝	23⅛	Natm pfI.60	5.5		160	30	28⅞	28⅞—	⅜
22⅝	12⅛	Neshuw .54	2.9	11	57	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
24½	20¾	NevPw 2	8.5	7	81	23¾	22⅝	23½+	⅜
19¾	16⅞	NevP pfI.60	9.6		y540	16⅝	d16¼	16⅝—	⅜
25¾	22⅝	NevP pfI.30	9.9		z480	23½	23¼	23¼—	⅛
22½	20	NevP pfI.95	9.6		11	20¼	20	20¼	
24¾	21	NEngEl 1.94	9.1	8	91	21¼	21	21¼+	⅛
18⅞	15⅝	NEngE 1.44	9.0	7	17	16⅛	16	16	
36⅝	31¼	NEngT 2.88	8.7	8	33	33⅝	33¼	33½—	⅛
21¾	17¾	NYSEG 1.68	9.0	8	109	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
46	39	NYS pf 3.75	9.5		z30	39½	39½	39½—	¾
103	89¾	NYS pf 8.80	9.6		z100	91½	91½	91½+	1½
29⅝	15⅛	Newhall .56	1.9	13	54	u29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅜
25⅝	15½	Newmt .80	4.2	241	389	19¾	19	19¼—	⅛
9⅛	5½	Newark		8	189	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
17¼	13¾	NiaMP 1.34	9.5	8	275	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
123	108½	NiMpl 11.75	11.		z10	111¼	111¼	111¼+	¾
11¼	9¼	NiasSh 1e	9.8		41	10½	10¼	10¼+	⅛
33⅞	28½	Nicor 2.40	8.2	8	28	29¼	29	29¼	
32⅞	25⅛	NorWn 1.84	7.0	11	643	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛+	¼
25⅝	19⅝	Norlin 1.60	7.3	5	44	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	⅜
31¼	19	Norris 1.24	5.2	6	72	24¼	23⅝	23¾+	¼
29	18⅝	NACoal .50	2.4	14	42	21½	21	21	—⅛
5⅛	3	NoAMfg			86	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞+	½
33½	24⅝	NoApMi 1.50	5.1	6	51	29½	29⅛	29⅜+	½
7¾	3⅞	NoCAir .16	2.2	8	962	7½	7⅜	7¾+	¼
2¾	15-16	NoCeAir wt			494	2⅜	2⅜	2½+	⅛
12⅝	9¼	NoestUt 1.02	10.	7	683	10	d 9½	9⅝	
13⅞	10	NCoISL .50	3.7	4	142	13½	13	13½+	½
21¼	16⅝	NIndPS 1.50	8.8	9	126	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
45⅞	34⅝	NorNGs 2.40	6.0	6	62	40¼	39¾	40	+ ⅜
30½	23⅞	NoStPw 2.06	7.8	8	177	26⅝	26⅛	26¼—	⅜
52¼	40	NSPw pfX.60	8.7		z410	42	41½	41½+	1
52⅞	48⅝	NSPw pfA.16	8.6		z60	d51¼	d48¼	48¼—	¼
118½	110½	NSP pfI0.36	9.4		z20	110	d110	110	—½
33	22½	NorTel .72	2.5	10	853	30	29	29⅛+	½
6¼	3½	Nthgate .25e	4.9		34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
37½	18⅝	Norlrp 1.60	4.4	7	1005	u37½	36½	36¾+	¼
31⅜	19	NwStAirl .75	2.4	7	1106	u32⅛	31¼	31¼+	¼
28	21⅛	NwtBcp 1.04	3.7	9	321	27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	¾
43⅞	33	NwEnr 2.40	5.5	10	42	33⅜	33⅜—	½	
69	47	Nwlnd 3.50	5.2	8	477	67⅝	66¾	67	+ ½
45½	25¼	Nwlnd wi			6	42	41¾	41½+	1
13⅝	10⅝	NwMLI 1e	9.3	12	28	14¼	11	11	—¼
13⅝	10⅝	NwNat 1.20	3.6	12	90	u34	33⅝	33⅝+	½
47¾	32	Norton 2	4.3	8	247	46½	45⅝	46⅛+	⅝
21⅛	16¼	NorSim .76b	3.8	8	1039	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	¼
48	38	NorSt pfI.60	3.6		20	44¼	44	44¼+	¾
40½	19	Nucor .40	1.1	8	107	37⅞	36⅞	37¼+	¼
O—O—O—										
19¼	14½	OKC 1.20	5.9	11	688	u20½	20¼	20½+	2¼
34¾	31⅛	Oakind .20	1.5	51	246	u35⅞	34	34¼—	½
20	14⅛	OcPetP 1.12	5.9	10	6	19	19	19	
31⅛	19½	OcciPet 1.25	5.1	9	1647	25⅛	24⅝	24¾+	¼
16⅝	8⅛	OcciPet wi			270	11¾	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
49⅝	33	OcciPt pf2.16	5.5		5	39½	39	39⅜+	⅜
100¼	63¾	OcciPt pf3.60	4.4		4	81	81	81	+3⅜
97¼	62⅝	OcciPt pf 4	5.1		1	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝+	2⅝
28½	25⅛	OcciPt pf2.50	10.		25	25¼	d25	25⅛—	⅛
25⅛	21½	OcciPt pf2.12	9.9		13	21⅝	21½	21½	
29⅝	21⅝	Ogden 1.60	5.4	6	160	u29¾	29⅝	29¾+	⅜
45	33	Ogdn pfI.87	4.2		4	45	45	45	
21½	17	OhioEd 1.76	9.8	10	1456	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
54	45	OhEd pfI.40	9.2		z10	48	48	48	+1
55	43½	OhEd pfI.44	9.9		z90	45	45	45	
56	46½	OhEd pfI.56	9.8		z10	46½	46½	46½—	½
104	89	OhEd pfB.64	9.7		z90	89½	89¼	89¼—	¼
115¾	104⅝	OhEd pfI0.48	10.		z110	104½	d104	104	— ½
91	75½	OhPr pfB7.68	9.9		z190	77	77	77	
27⅞	22¾	OhPr pfG2.27	10.		4	22¾	22¾	22¾	
134	118	OhPr pfA 14	12.		z120	119	118½	119	+ ¼
134	117	OhPr pfF 14	12.		z110	119	119	119	+ ⅝

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 6

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20¾	15	SperryH 1	5.3	8	68	19⅞	19	19	+ ¼
41	36½	SperryH pf 3	8.1		2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
44¼	29¾	SprryR 1.32	3.0	9	1449	u45⅞	43½	43½	—1¼
15	12	SpringMi .90	6.3	13	42	14¼	14¼	14¼	
29	22¾	SquarD 1.40	5.6	10	226	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
33	21⅜	Squibb 1.82	3.7	13	2738	u33¾	32¾	32⅞	+ ¼
23¼	16¾	Stdey 1	5.1	11	44	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	22½	StBrnd 1.16	5.0	11	1543	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	
49½	42⅛	StdBr pf2.50	8.1		z40	43	43	43	+ ⅞
35¼	26	StBPnt .56	1.7	15	112	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	10½	StdMotA .54	3.3	8	90	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
45½	34¼	StOilCT 2.60	5.9	7	1463	44¼	43½	43¾	+ ½
56	43⅜	StOind 2.80	5.5	7	604	52⅝	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
90¼	58	StOilOh 1.76	2.6	15	427	68¾	66¼	67⅞	+2⅛
33¾	31½	StOilOh wi			16	u34	33½	34	+1¾
65	59¾	SDOh pf3.75	4.1		210	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
9	5⅝	StPacCo .48	4.7	4	64	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
7⅛	6½	StPrud .65	9.8	13	25	6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
24¼	17	Standex 1.05	4.4	8	11	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
49	26⅞	StanW 1.44	3.5	9	100	u41		40¾	+1½
28½	19⅝	Starrel 1.28	4.2	8	2	28¾	28	28¾	
4⅜	3⅝	StMutInv		4	73	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	11⅛	StoMSe 1.05	9.1		13	11½	11⅜	11½	
45¾	31	StauffCh 2	4.5	8	185	45⅝	44¾	44¾	+1⅝
13	8¾	Sterchi .56a	4.4	7	13	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
16¼	12¾	SterIDg .77	4.8	11	2191	u16½	16	16	
4⅞	3	SterPre .12b	2.9	9	144	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅞	SternInt .50	2.8	8	147	18¾	17⅞	17¾	— ¼
18⅛	14	StevanJ 1.20	7.6	5	131	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	28¾	StewWa 2.10	6.0	7	31	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17¾	StokVC 1.20	6.1	8	240	19⅞	19¼	19¾	+ ½
13	11⅛	StokVC pf 1	8.5		z200	12	11¾	11¾	
45⅝	44	StoneW 2.75	6.1	7	30	45½	44⅞	45⅛	+ ½
14⅝	10⅛	StonCon .68	4.4	7	48	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
15½	12⅝	StopShop 1	6.6	5	8	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
40	11½	StorTec		15	263	39¼	38⅛	38¾	+ ⅜
19⅞	17⅞	StorTec wi			70	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
32⅛	18¾	StorerB 1.30	4.2	10	340	32	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅝
17¾	13⅜	StridRt 1	5.7	8	15	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
69⅝	48	StuVac 2	2.9	7	329	u71⅛	68¾	68¾	—1⅜
4	3	SuerSto .20	5.5	19	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅝	18⅝	SubPrG 1.32	6.3	7	32	21⅞	21	21	— ⅜
28½	17⅞	SunChm .60	2.1	6	z80	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
34⅝	22	SunElec .80	2.3	12	166	u34¾	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
57⅞	35½	SunCo 2.80	7.0	6	225	41¼	40	40	— ⅜
49¾	36⅛	SunC pf 2.25	5.4		15	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
24½	18	Sunbrn 1.20	5.6	7	131	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
49⅛	31⅝	Sundstr 1.40	2.9	10	582	48	47⅝	47⅞	+2⅛
60	50	Sunds pf3.50	6.9		16	58¾	57	58¾	+1¼
14⅝	11⅛	SunsM .20a	1.7	28	58	12	11¾	11¾	⅛
36⅞	23	SuperVal .86	2.3	11	200	u38¾	37½	38	+7¼
284	187	SuprOil 2.20	2.5	21	40	259½	255	257	+1
12¼	7½	SupmkG .36	3.1	6	152	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
24½	16¾	Supm pf1.20	5.5		3	23½	23½	23½	
18¼	9⅞	Supsco .25i			98	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	SutroM .75e	7.7	12	26	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅞	Swank 1a	4.5	8	161	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
21	15½	Sybron .56	5.1	8	138	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
40	34⅛	Sybrn pf2.40	6.4		20	37½	36⅞	37½	+1¼
13⅝	6⅛	Systron		11	124	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
			— T—T—T —						
19	8	TRE .64	3.3	11	792	u19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	27½	TRW 1.80	4.4	8	738	u41⅜	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅜
90	68¼	TRW pf 4.40	4.9		129	u91	89½	90¼	+1⅜
83	60½	TRW pr4.50	5.7		13	79	78	78½	+1⅛
45	24	TatBrd 1.28	2.9	9	134	43½	43	43½	+ ⅝
6⅛	3½	Talcott			30	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
14⅝	9¼	Talley 1	7.1	6	122	14⅛	14	14	
14⅞	12	Talley pf 1	7.0		10	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅛	TampE 1.32	6.8	9	243	19⅝	19¼	19½	
45¾	21	Tandy		9	606	u46⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	22½	Tandy wi			147	u23⅞	22¾	23⅞	+1⅛
20½	9⅝	Tandycft		10	16x	20	19⅛	19½	— ⅜
11⅜	7	Tappan .24	2.8	15	122	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
22⅝	8⅛	Technar .40	3.2	6	474	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
12⅞	7⅞	Tchncolr .40	3.4	11	63	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Technlcn		12	434	13⅝	13	13¼	
44¼	32½	Teknmx .48	1.1	14	932	u45½	44½	45¼	+1⅜
9½	5½	Telecor .40	4.6	8	76	8¾	8¼	8¾	
111¼	47⅞	Teledn 9.14i	8.5	7	916	111	107¾	107¾	— ¾
13⅝	6¾	Telprmt		23	918	13¼	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Telex		14	660	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
35½	28	Tenaco 2	6.3	7	1199	32¼	31⅞	32	— ½
88½	82½	Tenc pr 7.40	8.9		50	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅛	Tesoro			245	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
26⅝	18¾	Tesor pf2.16	9.2		41	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
35⅝	24⅛	Texaco 2	8.0	8	3267	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
40	31⅝	TexCm 1.22	3.1	10	353	39⅝	39	39⅛	+ ⅜
47	37⅝	TexEst 2.10	4.6	9	65	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
29¼	25⅜	TxET pf2.40	9.2		310	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅝
32⅝	28⅛	TxET pf2.87	10.		9	28⅝	28½	28½	— ½
48⅜	38¾	TexGT 2.64	5.6	9	208	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	39	TxGs pf1.50	3.1		4	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
27	14⅝	TexInd 1b	3.9	6	44	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
94⅜	63⅝	TexInst 1.48	2.0	16	346	85½	83¾	83¾	—1⅛
12⅝	7¾	TexInt		11	340	10⅝	9¾	9¾	— ¼
35	25¼	TexOGs .28	.9	9	243	33⅝	32½	32¾	+ ¾
23⅝	19¼	TexUtil 1.52	7.6	8	1206	20⅝	20	20⅛	
27¼	15⅛	Texgulf 1.20	5.5	20	242	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
49⅝	36¼	Texglf pf 3	7.4		16	41	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Texll Ind			77	4⅛	4	4	
30	22⅛	Textron 1.60	5.4	7	148	29⅞	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	28⅛	Textr pf2.08	6.1		14	u34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ½
26⅛	20¾	Textr pf1.40	5.3		1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
35	21½	Thiokol 1.20	3.5	10	159	35	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
44	33⅜	ThmBet 1.20	2.7	16	124	u45¼	44¾	45	+1
14¼	9⅞	ThomIn .48b	4.2	7	33	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
27¾	15⅛	ThmJW 1.20	4.4	8	27	27¼	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
10¼	7¼	Thrifty .52	5.4	10	99	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17½	Ticor 1.21a	5.8	6	293	21	20⅝	20⅝	
27	18¼	Tidwatr .80	3.3	9	568	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
23⅝	10¼	Tigerint .60	2.4	9	2341	u25⅝	24¼	24½	+7
49	31⅜	TimeIn 1.50	3.3	10	1352	46¼	45¼	45½	
38½	29	Timet pf1.57	4.5		5	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¾
30⅝	21¾	TimeM 1	3.3	10	166	38⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
55¼	41	Timkn 2.60	5.0	7	261	52¼	51½	51½	
18⅛	7¼	TishRt 12c			2	9	9	9	
9½	5	TobinP			2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	11⅝	ToddSh			47	23	22½	22½	— ¼
27⅛	21⅝	TolEdis 2.12	9.2	8	127	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
26¾	23½	TolEd pf2.36	9.9		7	24	24	24	
26½	22¾	TolEd pf2.21	9.6		5	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
12	8	TonkoCp .48	4.8	48	55	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
12⅞	6¾	TootRol .40b	3.6	10	35	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅞	11½	Tracor .40	1.9	9	281	u21½	20⅞	21	+ ¼
41½	30⅝	Trane 1.36	3.6	8	58	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
38⅝	32¼	TranUn 1.92	5.3	8	194	36⅝	36¼	36½	
22¼	7¾	TWA			5	1974	22¼	21⅞	21½	+ ⅛
26⅝	17¾	TWA pf 2	9.4		25	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ½
19⅛	16¾	TWA pf 1.90	11.		87	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅝	Transm .80	4.8	7	1010	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
24¼	21¼	Transnc 1.96	9.1		11	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	UnRefg .72	3.8	5	34	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅝	USFoS 1.44e	8.6	37	9	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	28¼	USFid 2	6.8	5	347	33½	32¾	33¼	+ ⅝
27¾	21	USGyps 1.80	6.7	6	532	27¼	26¾	26⅞	
27½	22¾	USGy pf1.80	7.0		3	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	USHom .32	3.6	5	2468	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	USInd .32	5.5	7	1560	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ½
15¾	11¼	USLeas .48	3.1	6	69	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
6½	3½	US Rlty		51	54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅞	18	USShoe 1.32	4.7	8	65	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	24⅞	USSteel 1.60	5.5	47	1125	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
36	27	USTobc 1.60	4.4	13	62	u36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
47	32¼	UnTech 2	4.3	8	1447	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅜
205	141¾	UTch pf 8	3.9		16	u206¼	203¼	206¼	+6¼
128	99½	UTch pf7.32	5.7		19	127½	125	127½	+6½
21½	17¾	UnTel 1.36	7.3	8	724	19⅝	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
26⅝	21½	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.4		3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
16¼	7½	Unitrod .20	1.3	11	181	u16⅜	15¾	16	+ ½
10⅛	8⅛	Univar .56	6.1	8	23	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
29	20¾	UnivFd 1.28	4.5	10	38	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
21	17⅛	UnLeaf 1.04	5.2	9	69	20⅝	19¼	20	+ ⅝
44⅝	31½	Uplohn 1.32	2.9	14	1461	u46⅝	44⅝	45	+ ¾
23¼	15⅝	USLIFE .58	2.6	8	1190	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅜
12½	10¼	UsRefF .96a	8.6		26	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
23¼	17⅝	UtaPL 1.60	8.8	10	145	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
31½	28½	UGI pf 2.75	9.3		z10	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
18⅝	14	UMC 1.20	7.1	8	131	17⅞	16⅞	17	
4	1¼	UMET Tr			18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24¼	17⅝	UVInd 1	4.7	6	258	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ½
27¼	18	UARCO 1.40	5.8	7	40	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
14	9⅝	Unarco .76	6.2	7	22	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
43¼	32½	UnILI .92e	2.5	7	8	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅜
56¼	48⅝	UnINV 3.78e	7.5	6	1	50½	50½	50½	
15⅝	10⅝	UnBncs .92	6.4	8	50	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	36½	UCamp 2	4.5	10	309	46	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
51¾	37½	UnCarb 2.80	6.8	7	1416	41⅝	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	6¾	UnCmrce		12	63	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	UnionCp		9	90	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
16¾	13⅝	UnElec 1.36	9.9	8	310	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25¼	22	UnEl pf2.13	9.7		3	22⅛	22	22	
31	27¼	UnEl pf 2.72	10.		8	27¼	d27¼	27¼	— ⅜
94	82½	UnEl pf 8	9.6		1	83	83	83	— ¼
58½	45⅜	UnOCal 2.20	4.3	6	317	51¼	50½	50⅝	+ ½
58¼	40⅝	UPacC 2	4.1	10	438	49½	48⅞	48⅞	+ ¼
28¼	14½	UPac pf .47	2.8		1	16⅝	16¾	16¾	+ ½
11¼	7⅝	Univoal .50	6.3	14	375	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
91	78½	Univol pf 8	10.		z100	78½	78½	78½	
9⅝	6⅝	UnBrand		15	54	9	8¼	8⅞	
16	12⅝	UnBrd pf		8		15¼	15	15	— ⅜
35¼	26	UEnRs 2.08	6.2	5	149	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+ ½
19½	13⅝	UFinCal .80	4.2	4	414	u19¾	19	19	— ½
18⅝	17	UnGrty .12	.7	7	202	17¼	d16⅝	17	— ½
29⅝	25⅝	UItum 2.56	9.8	8	23	26⅝	26	26	— ¼
27¼	15⅞	UnItInd .80b	4.1	7	29	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	UnItInn .18	1.2	10	122	u15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
13½	10¼	UJerBk 1.04	8.7	7	11	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
34¼	25¼	UNucl .20	.7	8	658	28⅝	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅝
3⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn			34	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅞	UnRefg .72	3.8	5	34	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅝	USFoS 1.44e	8.6	37	9	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	28¼	USFid 2	6.8	5	347	33½	32¾	33¼	+ ⅝
27¾	21	USGyps 1.80	6.7	6	532	27¼	26¾	26⅞	
27½	22¾	USGy pf1.80	7.0		3	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	USHom .32	3.6	5	2468	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	USInd .32	5.5	7	1560	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ½
15¾	11¼	USLeas .48	3.1	6	69	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
6½	3½	US Rlty		51	54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅞	18	USShoe 1.32	4.7	8	65	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	24⅞	USSteel 1.60	5.5	47	1125	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
36	27	USTobc 1.60	4.4	13	62	u36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
47	32¼	UnTech 2	4.3	8	1447	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅜
205	141¾	UTch pf 8	3.9		16	u206¼	203¼	206¼	+6¼
128	99½	UTch pf7.32	5.7		19	127½	125	127½	+6½
21½	17¾	UnTel 1.36	7.3	8	724	19⅝	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
26⅝	21½	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.4		3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
16¼	7½	Unitrod .20	1.3	11	181	u16⅜	15¾	16	+ ½
10⅛	8⅛	Univar .56	6.1	8	23	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
29	20¾	UnivFd 1.28	4.5	10	38	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
21	17⅛	UnLeaf 1.04	5.2	9	69	20⅝	19¼	20	+ ⅝
44⅝	31½	Uplohn 1.32	2.9	14	1461	u46⅝	44⅝	45	+ ¾
23¼	15⅝	USLIFE .58	2.6	8	1190	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅜
12½	10¼	UsRefF .96a	8.6		26	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
23¼	17⅝	UtaPL 1.60	8.8	10	145	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	29⅝	UIPL pf2.80	9.4		11	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
25¼	22⅛	UIPL pf2.04	9.2		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	16½	VF Cp 1.20	6.7	6	62	18⅛	18	18	
16⅛	10⅝	VSI Co .50	3.2	9	114	15¾	15½	15⅝	
9¾	6⅝	Valleyin .40	4.4	14	185	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21¼	14¾	Varian .40	2.3	11	262	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	Varo .32	2.4	6	224	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
8⅞	5	Venda			210	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅛	Venice			7	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅝	VestSe 1.36e	10.		40	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
24½	13⅜	Viacom .20	.9	14	121	23⅛	22½	22½	
15¾	13½	ViaEPw 1.32	9.4	7	975	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
91⅝	79	ViaEP pf7.72	9.5		z2010	81½	79	81½	+2½
98	90½	ViaEP pf8.60	9.5		z100	91½	90½	90½	
110	98	ViaEP pf9.75	9.8		z120	99⅞	98¼	99¼	+ ¼
32¾	28	ViaEP pf2.90	10.		13	28⅜	28½	28⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	10	Wabash .50	3.5	7	81	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
53⅞	45½	WabR pf4.50	9.4		z10	47¾	47¾	47¾	
21	15½	Wachov .60	3.1	9	54	19⅞	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅜	WacaRty			23	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
25⅞	13¾	WalMrt .22	.9	16	324	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅝
25⅞	15⅛	Walgrn 1.20	4.0	10	251	u26		25⅝	25⅝ — ¼
30¼	22⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	4.6	8	160	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
24½	16⅞	WallBus .76	3.0	9	28	u25¼	24½	25¼	+1⅛
29¾	21	WalMu 1.20b	5.0	3	366	24	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅝
35	25½	WaltJm 1.60	5.0	7	318	32½	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
12½	11½	WaltJ pf 1	8.9		z100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
37¼	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	4.7		12	34	34	34	— ¼
12⅝	5⅞	WardFd	14		40	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ½
11¼	6¼	Warnaco		9	383	u11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
26	17½	Wrnc pf1.50	5.8		2	26	26	26	
30¾	19	WarnS 1.40	5.0	8	22	28¼	28	28¼	+ ½
44	25½	WrnCom 1	2.3	8	691	u44¾	44	44⅛	+ ⅜
22	22⅛	WarnrL 1.20	3.8	13	1445	u22½	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	22¼	WashGs 2.28	8.9	8	77	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅜
26⅛	17½	WshNat 1.20	4.8	7	179	25⅞	25	25¼	+ ¼
37	33	WasN pf2.50	7.2		6	34⅞	34½	34½	
26⅛	19⅝	WashSt 1.20	5.0	7	46	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¾
23½	21⅜	WshWt 1.92	8.9	9	27	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
25¼	14⅝	WasteM .50	2.0	12	311	25	24⅝	24⅝	
25½	16½	WatkinJ .40	1.7	14	92	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅞	WayGos .48	6.7	8	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
19⅛	17½	WayG pf1.60	9.1		5	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	5⅛	WeanUn .20	3.1	4	21	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	WebbD .20	1.3	9	304	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
33⅜	25½	WelsMkt .94	2.9	9	18	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
30	24	WellsF 1.40	5.1	6	357	27½	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	WelFM 1.17e	9.4	10	76	12⅞	12⅝	12½	
40	32½	WlPtPe 2.40	6.9	5	45	35	34⅞	34⅞	
10⅝	10⅛	WstcIT .68	6.5	9	x1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅜	6¼	WnAirL .40	3.6	6	T161	u11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	22⅛	WAir pf 2	6.9		69	u29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
37½	29	WnBnc 1.70	4.7	7	862	36¾	35¼	36¼	+ ¼
30	19	WnNoA .40b	1.4	9	145	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅜
29	17⅜	WPacIn 1	3.6	4	114	28	27½	27½	
30⅝	16¾	WnPubl .88	4.9	12

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 6

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
9½	6	AE Pist	.10e	1.1	14	21	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
11⅞	6⅞	AAR	.40b	3.4	10	72	u11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜	
6	4½	AAV	.32	5.4	7	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	+ ¼	
9⅝	6½	APS	.36	3.9	8	253	u 9½	9	9¼	— ⅛	
17⅞	9⅞	ASPRO	.64	3.6	8	50	u18⅝	17⅞	17⅞		
2⅞	13-16	ATI				11	2	1⅞	1⅞		
11¾	8⅝	AVC	.60	5.9		22	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜	
29¾	17	AVX	.32	1.1	13	129	u30¼	29⅛	29½	— ½	
5¼	2⅝	AZL			.43	66	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	
6	3⅝	AZL pf	.48	8.9		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	
10⅝	5⅞	AbrdMf	.40b	4.4	5	8	9⅝	9	9⅛		
3	1¾	AcmePr				11	2⅛	2⅛	2½	— ⅛	
17½	9⅛	AcmeU	.32	1.9	16	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛		
6⅞	3½	Action			14	17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝		
10⅝	3⅞	ActonCp	.20	2.1	8	75	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ¼	
9½	4⅞	AdamR	.10	1.1	9	18	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜	
24⅞	14⅞	AdobeO	.16	.7	24	175	23⅛	22¼	22½	— ⅜	
2¾	1½	AegisCp			8	202	2½	2⅜	2⅜		
.16	9	AeroFlo	.30	1.9	6	72	u16⅝	15⅞	16	+ ⅛	
6½	1½	Aeronca			33	41	6	5⅞	6		
8	6¼	AffiliHsp	.24	3.4	7	3	7	7	7		
20⅝	11½	AffiliPub	.64	3.5	9	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝		
9⅝	5¾	AfterSix	.28	3.3	7	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛	
5	3⅝	AlekAir	.171	2.9	7	254	u 5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛	
3¼	2	AlboW	.10e	3.3	9	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛	
7¼	4¾	Alcolac	.32e	5.0	9	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½	
15⅛	9⅝	AllegCp	wt			4	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛	
4⅛	1¼	AllegA	wtO			10	4	4	4	+ ¼	
33⅞	22¾	AllgA	pf 3	9.0		2	33½	33½	33½	+1	
11⅛	5¼	AllianT	.36e	5.4	9	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½	
3¼	15-16	AlldArt				182	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	AlmySt	.20e	2.9	7	4	7	7	7	— ⅛	
7¾	2⅝	AlphaInd			11	52	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼	
10⅝	5⅞	Alltrell	.10e	1.0	5	25	10¼	10	10	— ¼	
1½	⅝	AltecCp			46	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼	
7¼	5⅛	Altec pf			8	7	6⅞	6⅞			
19⅝	12½	AlterFd	.50	2.8	8	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
51	45	Alcoa	pf3.75	8.0		z1550	47	46¾	47	+ ¾	
35⅝	25⅛	Amdhl	.20	.6	19	912	u37¾	35⅞	36	+ ⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	AmAgro			8	11	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜	
9⅝	4¾	AmBilt	.25	2.9		7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛	
28¾	14	AmBrd	wt			119	u29	28⅛	28⅛	+1⅛	
9⅛	5¾	ABusPd	.32	3.8	8	15	8½	8⅜	8½		
2⅞	13-16	AmCacCp				48	u 2¾	2⅝	2⅝		
9⅞	7	AGarPd	.34	3.7	8	13	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	
12¼	4	AmtPict			15	155	11⅞	11⅜	— ⅛		
4⅛	2¼	Aisrael	.11r	3.7	4	17	3⅜	3	3	— ½	
10½	7¼	AMazeA	.44	4.3	6	35	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛	
10¼	7	AMcasB	.44	4.3	6	25	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛	
42⅞	29½	AMfg	n		9	41	41⅝	40⅛	40⅝	— ¼	
10½	4¾	AMotin	.20	1.9	8	90	u10¾	10⅛	10½		
35⅞	26¼	AmPetf	2.20	8.0	10	18	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	APrecs	.36a	3.0	7	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛	
10⅛	4¾	AsofEq	.30e	3.0	10	14	10	10	10		
12¾	5½	ASciE	.04e	.4		22	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛	
18¾	11¼	AmSeat	.40	2.4	73	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		
3	1¾	AmTec	.40	4.2	4	x30	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛	
14⅛	11¾	AUtils	.94	6.8		10	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛	
11⅞	3⅞	AngloC	.15e	1.4	9	163	11	10½	11	+ ⅜	
13⅝	5⅝	Anken	.36	2.8	9	53	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜	
9⅞	4⅝	Anthon	.40	4.6	6	43	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
13⅝	6¼	ApIDta	.08e	.7	10	34	12⅝	12¼	12¼		
9	4¼	ApldDev			25	256	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	
17	12¾	ArculCo	.39	2.6	9	179	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛	
8¾	3⅝	Armin	.12	1.7		25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		
9¾	6⅝	ArrowA	.10	1.2	8	6	8½	8½	8½		
12⅝	6⅝	ArrowE	.20e	1.7	5	60	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛	
12⅝	8	Arundel			39	119	11½	11	11½	+ ¼	
14⅛	7⅞	Asamr	.30	2.3	19	270	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝		
17⅛	10¾	AshIOC	.20	1.1	8	197	u17¾	16⅝	17½	+ ¾	
8½	4¾	Astrex	.10l	1.3	8	33	7½	7⅝	7½		
6⅝	4⅝	Atlanta	.15e	3.3	4	6	6⅛	6	6		
1⅛	11-16	Atco	Ind			13	1	15-16	1		
3¼	1⅝	AtlsCM				80	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛	
13¾	5½	AtlasCp	wt			17	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ¼	
8⅛	4⅝	Audiotr	.12b	1.5	10	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½	
27⅝	21⅝	Augat	.44	1.8	17	73	24¾	25	25	+1	
6⅛	2	AutoTm				7	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛	
9¾	4½	AutBld	.10e	1.1	6	34	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	
4¼	2½	AutmRod				70	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼	
67½	45¾	AutoSw	1.60	2.4	13	2	u68	68	68	+ ⅞	
7¼	3¾	AVEMC	.30	4.2	8	116	u 7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛	
24¾	19	Avandi	1.20	4.8	7	22	u25	24¾	24⅞	+ ¼	
18¼	8½	Avdin			11	63	18⅛	17¼	17½	— ⅜	
		— B—B—B —									
1¼	⅝	BRT				5	15-16	⅝	15-16		
3⅞	1⅜	BTU			10	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛	
15½	10⅛	Badger	.60	4.2	7	11	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	Baker	.20e	4.4	15	11	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛	
19⅝	18⅞	Baldor	n .20	.9	14	113	u22⅜	19⅝	21½	+1⅜	
7½	6⅝	BaldwS	.20a	4.7		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
20⅝	16⅛	BanFd	1.11e	5.6		21	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛	
2⅛	15-16	Bangor	wt			17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛	
14⅝	8⅝	Banlstr	.40	4.4	33	34	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛	
2	1¼	Barclay				10	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼	
9½	3½	BarnesE			18	61	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜	
12⅛	8¼	Barnwl	.20	1.9	40	28	10¾	10¼	10½	+ ½	
16⅛	5¼	BarryR	.20	1.3	11	42	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ½	
8¾	3¼	BarthS	.20a	2.7	11	13	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½	
3⅞	1⅜	Bartons				12	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛	
3⅞	2½	BaruchF			46	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
2⅝	1⅜	Barwick				33	2⅜	2	2		
3¼	1⅜	BelschR			14	33	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛	
15½	7⅜	BntSl A	.40	2.7	6	3	15	15	15		
15¼	7⅜	BntSl B	.40	2.7	6	3	15	15	15		
⅜	1-16	BenStMg	wt			2	3-16	3-16	3-16		
8¼	4½	BergenB			9	174	u 8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	BrgB	pf1.15	7.4		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛	
4⅝	1⅜	BernJO				53	3⅜	3¼	3⅜		
14¼	5¼	Berlea	.20	1.5	15	230	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ½	
3¾	2	Berven				41	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼	
4½	2⅜	BethCp				4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛	
6⅞	2⅜	Beverly			14	94	6⅝	6½	6½	— ½	
11⅞	8	BicPen	.48	5.1	9	13	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛	
13	7½	BigVSp	.36	3.0	6	4	12¼	12	12		
21¾	15⅝	BinkMf	1b	4.8	8	22	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜	
24⅝	13⅝	Binney	.88	3.7	11	26	23⅞	23½	23½		
11¼	7¼	Blessng	.44b	4.9	6	1	9	9	9	— ¼	
17⅜	7	Blount	.48	2.8	10	93	17⅜	17	17		
5¾	3⅝	BodinAp	.10l			5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
9¾	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	2.3		153	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛	
27⅝	15⅝	BowVall	.15	.6	16	137	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ½	
4⅛	2⅝	Bowmor				22	63	4	3¾	3⅝	
17⅛	9	Bowne	.36b	2.1	8	15	u17¼	17	17	— ⅛	
10⅝	6¾	BradfdN	.20	1.9	11	290	u11	10¾	10¾		
4¾	3½	Branch	.20	5.0	10	5	4	4	4		
11¾	5⅞	Braniff	wt			39	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ¼	
15¼	11¾	Brascan	1a	6.7	3	80	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛	
38¾	26⅝	BraunE	1.20	3.3	8	4	36¼	36	36	— ½	
7½	3½	BreezeCp			17	22	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛	
17¼	12½	Brewer			17	22	14¾	14⅝	14⅝		
15¼	10⅝	BrlstBr	.50	3.4	9	3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛	
6	3	BroDart	.20	3.6	8	39	5⅝	5½	5½	— ½	
15⅝	9½	BrooksP	.40	3.0	9	12	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼	
2⅛	1⅛	BrownCo	wt			17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
24⅞	14	BrnFA	.92	3.7	11	9	u25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜	
25½	13⅞	BrnFB	.92	3.6	11	137	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ½	
5⅛	4¼	BrnF pf	.40	8.2		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛	
13⅞	8⅛	Buell	.44	3.7	5	3	12	12	12		
5¼	3½	Bulidex				5	12	5	5	+ ⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Burgess				12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛	
15½	11½	Buring	1.10	7.2	7	x76	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼	
12⅝	7½	Burnsin	.60	4.9	10	68	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛	
		— C—C—C —									
25⅛	14¼	CK Pet	.16	1.9	31	28	15½	15⅛	15⅛		
6¾	3	CDI			5	15	u 6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛	
8½	5⅝	CHB	.57t	8.1	4	13	7	7	7		
6½	2⅜	CMI Cp	.05e	.8	15	53	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛	
9½	2⅛	CMT				67	9⅝	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅞	
14⅛	6⅞	CRS	.24	1.8	5	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝		
13⅞	11½	CSE	.80	6.4	6	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼	
17	9¾	CWTron	.50	2.9	5	8	u17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜	
7	2⅜	CagleA				23	7	6¾	7	+ ½	
19½	12¾	Caldor	.30b	1.6	9	111	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛	
9⅛	2½	Calcomp				174	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛	
4⅜	2⅝	CalLife	.10e	2.4	18	20	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	
12⅝	9¾	CalLF	pf .92	7.7		19	12⅛	12	12		
25¼	22¼	CalLt	pf2.50	11.		8	22¾	22¾	22¾		
31⅛	17⅞	CalPtC	1.40	4.5	6	14	u31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛	
16¼	6⅛	Camco	.20	1.3	13	34	15⅝	15⅝	15½		
6¾	2⅝	CnChtpA				93	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼	
10⅝	4⅞	Canstn				242	5⅞	5	5⅛	— 1	
10	5⅞	CdnNomO			15	89	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛	
6½	3-16	CdnMarc	.23	3.7	9	282	u 6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛	
15	10⅝	CdnMerr			9	17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼	
54½	43	CdnSupO			8	27	50½	49½	49½	— ¾	
2¼	¾	Capehart				67	1⅜	1½	1⅝	— ⅛	
4⅞	3⅜	CapItlFd	.20	4.1	7	33	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛	
5	2⅜	Caressa				2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛	
40⅜	24⅛	Carnat	1.20	4.3	10	223	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛	
7¼	3⅜	CarrolDv				10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼	
18⅝	13⅞	CastIAM	1b	6.3	11	14	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼	
22	17½	CastFd	1.60	7.6		5	21	21	21	+ ⅜	
18⅝	12¼	CelnTrn			48	68	13⅝	13⅝	13½		
2⅝	1⅜	CelluCft			7	93	2½	2⅛	2¼	— ¼	
51	45	CenPLpf	4	8.3		z50	48	48	48	+1	
6⅛	5½	CentSe	.50e	8.0		6	6¼	6¼	6¼		
21	19½	CenS	pf1.25	6.1		z25	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
6	3⅝	CentryF			10	50	6	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜	
20⅝	11⅝	Cenwill	1	5.5	8	45	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜	
1	9-16	Certran			8	15-16	⅝	15-16			
5½	2⅝	Celec	.08	1.5	13	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼		
8⅝	6⅝	ChadMl	.60	7.9	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	ChampHo			1	480	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	
20⅝	4	ChartMd			6	20	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛	
7⅞	7	Chmpisl	.24	3.3	8	13	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼	
25	22¼	ChiRv	1.60a	7.0	8	2	23	23	23		
20⅝	10⅝	ChlefDev			16	149	15⅝	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛	
12¾	6⅝	ChildWld			16	33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝		
9⅝	6	ChiMnCp	.24	2.7	6	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Christn	.20e	3.2	5	35	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	
4⅝	1¾	Cineram			73	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
14¼	10⅝	CircleK	.90	5.9	9	43	15½	15	15¼		
12⅝	6⅞	Citation	.48a	3.9	8	71	u12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜	
13⅝	10⅝	CityFed	.92	8.0	5	7	11½	11½	11½		
8½	5⅝	Clarmt	.05e	.6		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
5½	2⅝	ClarkC	.10e	2.2	7	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
8¾	4¼	Clarostat			9	25	8¾	8½	8¾		
19¼	12¼	Clausing	1.06	5.9	9	12	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛	
18½	7¾	Clopay	.32	1.6	11	334	u20	18½	19½	+1	
4⅛	1⅞	CohenHal			10	42	3⅜	3¼	3⅜		
4⅞	2⅝	Cohu	.12e	3.0	11	20	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛	
19	13⅛	Coleman	.80	4.3	8	103	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ¼	
19⅝	5⅝	ColCml			360	82	18	17⅝	18		
13⅛	11¼	ColCom	wt			51	12¼	11⅞	12		
10½	6⅞	Colwell	.60	6.0	5	28	10⅛	9⅞	10		
32⅝	20⅝	Cominc	2	7.8	8	13	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅜	
20⅝	11⅛	ComAll	.32	1.7	7	18	18½	18	18½	+ ½	
12⅝	7⅝	ComMtl	.20	1.7	12	13	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛	
24¾	7⅝	ComdInt			14	257	u25¼	24½	25¼	+ ½	
2⅛	1	ComdrCp			11	39	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛	
30½	12⅝	CoPsyc	.50	1.7	12	154	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛	
20⅝	10¼	Compac	.72e	3.5	9	501	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜	
8	4	Compo	.20	2.7	21	51	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛	
16⅝	11	CompuD			7	30	2⅛	2	2⅛		
1¼	11-16	CompInv				2	1	1	1	+ ⅛	
16⅝	11	Conchm	.70	4.6	5	28	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜	
5⅝	3¼	ConcrDf				1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
13⅛	8⅝	Condec	.221	2.2	5	41	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛	
19⅝	11½	Conrock	.80	4.6	9	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Conroy	.16	3.0	6	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		
12⅝	8⅝	ConsOil			11	128	11⅜	11⅜	11½	— ⅛	
10½	7⅜	ConsRef	.60	5.9	10	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛	
1½	¾	ContMtl			10	21	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛	
1⅜	½	ContTel	wt			20	9-16	½	9-16		
14⅜	6	Cookin				110	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	
15	12⅛	CookP	.40e	2.8	10	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	CoopJr	.10e	2.3		6	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	
28¾	15⅛	CoreLb	.48	1.7	11	100	u28⅞	28¼	28¼	+ ½	
12⅝	12⅛	Corenco	.80	6.2		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛	
17¼	11⅝	Cornlus	.68	4.1	9	31	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛	
4¾	2¼	Coscnlnc			5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
3¾	1⅝	ColtCp				35	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛	
½	1-16	ColtCp	wt			2	¼	¼	¼		
2⅞-16	1	5-16	Courtld	.12e		5,511	1	2 3-16	2 3-16	— ⅛	
5-16	⅛	Cousins	wt			10	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	
4½	3⅛	Cramer				45	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼	
24	18⅛	Cramst	1	4.2	7	108	u24⅝	22⅞	24	+1⅜	
57	35½	CrosAT	2	3.5	12	15	u57½	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛	
8⅝	6½	CrowIM	.50	5.9		2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼	
22⅝	21½	CwnCP	.60b	2.3	6	16	26½	26½	26½	— ½	
6¼	4	CrownC	1.0e	2.0	5	3	5	5	5		
9¼	8⅝	Crownin	.28	3.2	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.3	21	77	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛	
29½	15⅛	CrystIO	.60	2.3	10	77	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛	
24⅛	11¼	CubicCp	.50	2.1	10	87	u24⅝	24	24	— ⅛	
19¾	13½	Curtice	1	5.4	5	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛	
		— D—D—D —									
4¼	1¾	DCL			4	45	3¾	3⅝	3¾		
4⅝	3	DWG	.49t	15.	5	66	3½	3⅜	3⅜		
4¼	2½	DamonC			5	10	4	4	4	+ ¼	
12¼	7⅝	Damson			17	105	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼	
33¾	18½	DataTer	.10		2	18	330	32⅝	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅜
20½	11⅛	Datapd	.30	1.5	9	1179	20⅝	19	20	+1⅛	
11¼	8	DayMn	.20e	1.9	14	65	10½	10¼	10½		
3½	1	DeRose			19	3	3	2⅞	3		
19⅝	13⅝	DelLabs	.40	2.0	8	30	u20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+ ½	
10¼	6¾	DelntOil			47	21	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛	
9¼	6⅝	DelWdF	.60	6.3	6	5	9½	9½	9½		
23	11⅞	DenTel	.20e	1.5	17	24	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¾	
2⅝	1	DesignJw				10	2	2	2		
12½	6⅝	DevCpA			5	47	11¼	10⅞	11		
39¾	25¼	DevonGo			3	z250	36	36	36	— ¼	
5⅝	2¼	Digicon				22	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼	
19	12¾	Dillard	.40	2.3	7	19	17⅞	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛	
1⅞	¾	Diodes				81	2⅜	1⅝	1½		
2½	1⅜	DisFab				6	2	1⅞	1⅞		
21¼	6¼	Documat			13	126	20	18⅛	18¾	—1	
60⅞	34⅝	DomePt			6	124	56	55	55	— ⅛	
16¾	12⅝	Domtar	.80	4.8	8	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛	
13⅞	7	Donken	.071	.6	5	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼	
13¾	9	Downy	.30	2.6	3	37	u12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜	
19⅝	14⅛	DresUt	1.56	8.8		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛	
13⅛	8⅝	DrFoir	.40	3.5	4	33	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜	
23-16	7-16	Dunlop	.08r		5.6	5	45	17-16	d 7⅝	17-16	
25⅝	16	DuplxPd	1	4.

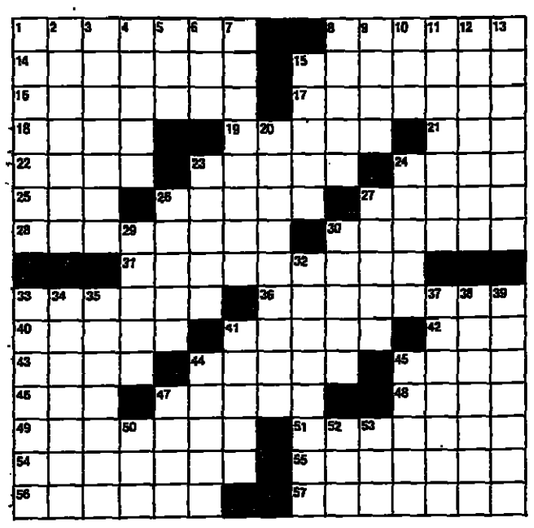
هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 6

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
(Continued from Page 12)										
7⅞	1⅛	Implex			7	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛		
14¾	6⅝	Instron .30		2.0	10	35	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
7⅛	⅝	InstrSys			25	1331	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	InsSv pf.231		2.4		107	10⅝	10	10½	+ ¼
7	1⅛	IntesRes			27	60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
4	2¼	IntBoknf			14	316	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
2¼	1½	IntPdSvc				13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	12⅝	IntGeain	1	5.6	6	12	18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
10	4⅝	IntPrd	.20	2.4	5	109	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	IntSecur	.60	7.5	5	32	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
1⅜	13-16	IntStrich				13	1	1	1	— ⅛
26½	8⅛	IntSysC				81	21⅝	20	20	—1⅛
39	18	Intrpool	.25	.6	9	8	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	17	Intrway	.60	2.2	5	244	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
3⅛	3	InvestFla				25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28¼	18⅝	IovDvA	1.28	4.7	6	10	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	IovDvB	.32	4.6	5	10	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	IavRlT	.376	4.4	19	41	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	16⅛	Ionics			15	56	26½	25½	25⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	8⅛	IrpaBrd	.30	1.6	8	37	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
39½	17⅛	IrosB pf	1	2.6		5	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+2
6⅝	5⅝	JacInv	.40b	6.8	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15½	8⅝	Jacobs	.40	3.6	8	99	13	11¼	11¼	—1¾
15⅝	13¼	Jeanmet	.48	3.5	8	21	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	18.	4	30	8	7⅝	8	
5⅝	3⅝	Jetero	.15e	3.9	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Jetronic			8	12	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
7	4⅝	JobtPrd	.36	5.4	17	13	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	KTelin	.15e	2.9	10	50	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	1⅜	Kaisin	18.30c			1794	2	1⅞	2	
3⅞	1⅝	KaneMIII	wt			14	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
55	43	KaGS	pf4.50	9.6		x20	47	d47	47	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	KapokT			11	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	KayCp	.30	2.2	10	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Kenwin	.48	4.1	6	9	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ½
7⅝	3⅝	Keltchm	.20f	3.6		8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
5	2⅛	Key Co			5	7	4½	4⅝	4½	
1⅜	⅝	Kidde	wt			17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	KlauK			11	54	2⅝	2½	2½	
3⅝	1	KlapOpt			41	13	3	2⅝	3	
19	7⅝	KingRd	.32	1.7	8	90	u19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ½
36⅝	20⅝	KirbrEx			11	71	30⅝	28⅝	29½	+ ⅜
5	3½	Kit Mfg			5	13	5	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	2	KleerVu			12	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	LaBarge	.04	2.1	18	80	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	LaMour	.20	4.7	11	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
25⅝	8⅝	LQuint	1.43t	5.9	13	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
6½	4⅝	LafyRd				32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Landmk			3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	9⅝	LeaRo	.60	4.0	8	63	15¼	14¼	15⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	LeeNat			5	3⅛	3	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	LeePh			32	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¼	6⅝	LehighP			36	3	u13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10¼	LeighPd	.70	4.5	7	120	u15⅝	13⅝	15½	+2
4⅝	1⅝	LeisureT				102	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
9	5½	LibtyFD			5	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Lightdir	.20	2.4	10	13	u 8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
7½	5⅝	LillIAnn	.24	3.5	16	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	LincAm			7	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅝	4⅛	LloydsE			38	72	4½	4⅛	4½	
2½	1⅜	Lodge	.08e	3.6	12	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25¼	14⅛	Lohmn	1.	3.9	10	42	u25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅝
14⅝	5⅛	LoewT	wt			404	14¼	13½	13½	— ½
17⅝	10⅝	Logicon			13	9	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
28⅝	14⅛	LoGenS	.92	5.5	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
28¼	20⅝	LouisCo	1.32	5.8	11	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
14½	8½	Lydall	.50a	3.5	7	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	LynchCp			5	3	3⅛	3	3	
6⅝	4⅝	MPO			6	12	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	MWA			29	7	7	6⅝	7	
7⅝	4	Macks	.20	2.6	6	23	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
2	½	Macrod			6	237	1½	1⅜	1½	
9⅝	3⅝	Magnod			1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	MarshLF	.38	3.0	14	822	u10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
8	4⅛	MarrC	.40	5.4	6	44	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
1	½	Marindu				47	⅞	¾	⅞	
10⅝	6⅝	Mariana			4	37	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
24½	21⅝	Marm	pf2.25	10.		20	22¼	22¼	22¼	
9⅛	5¼	Marshin			344	13	7	6⅝	6⅝	
28	17½	MartPr	.40	1.8	6	26	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
17	9⅝	Masind	.60a	3.9	6	21	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
5½	2⅝	Masters				7	u 5⅝	5½	5½	
15	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.9	10	42	15	14¾	14	+ ¼
4⅝	3	MaxTec	.14	3.5	33	22	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	McCulO			17	567	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
4⅝	2½	McKean			8	142	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	12¼	Means	1.88	6.0	9	14	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	Medalst	.44	4.0	7	40	11	10½	11	+ ¼
4	1⅜	MedcInGp			8	243	u 4¼	4	4	
3½	1⅜	MedcoJw			22	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Medfield			9	67	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	MedcG	.60	3.2	10	72	19⅛	18⅝	19	
11½	5⅝	Megalnt	.24	2.5	26	322	9⅝	8¼	9½	+1⅛
16½	11⅝	MEMCo	.90	5.9	6	8	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
11½	7⅝	MercSL	.40b	3.7	5	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
9	6⅝	Metex	.30	3.8	5	33	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
28½	14⅝	Metpin	.20	.7	18	64	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
2⅜	1¼	Metrocor				4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅛	2⅝	MichGen			8	109	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	MichSup	.20	2.8	18	15	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Mickbry	.16	2.4	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	3¼	MidldCo	.10	1.1	11	18	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
13⅛	8¼	MidlGa	.32	2.6	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
49⅝	27⅝	MoPcR	2.12	4.5	6	83	47¼	46¼	47¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	22⅝	MitchIE	.12	.5	9	86	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅝
13¼	7½	MiteCo	.40	3.3	7	34	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
21⅝	10½	Moog	.60b	3.2	7	28	19⅝	19	19	— ½
7	3⅝	MorlonS	.32	4.6	7	11	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	MotMM	.16b	2.0	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	1½	Moulding			7	4	2½	2½	2½	
16⅛	12¼	MIVMII	.60	3.8	12	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅝	13⅛	Nasco	.20		9	43	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+ ⅝
6½	2⅝	Nardo	.20e	3.5	9	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	12⅝	NatCSS	.24	.9	16	83	u27	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
11½	5⅝	NDistr	.20	1.8	6	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
12	5½	NHtlE			8	18	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅜	NKinney				150	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅜
7⅝	5⅝	NPorea	.40	7.1		16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14	9	NtPatent				394	11½	11	11	— ¼
8⅞	4⅛	NatSys	.12e	1.4	7	15	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	7¼	NatWHo	.48	4.4	7	1	9	9	9	
8⅛	3	NelsLB	.66t	9.8	9	37	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
7½	1½	NestLM				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
61⅛	25⅝	NENucl	.64	1.1	17	24	59⅝	59	59	—1
19⅝	11¼	NHamp	.80	4.3	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
1⅞	1⅜	Nidria	.05e	2.9	8	186	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
38½	24¼	NMxAr	.55c	1.6	14	10	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	NProc	.50e	5.4	13	138	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
28½	16	NYTim	.80	2.9	11	115	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	8½	NewbE	.40b	4.0	7	16	10¼	9⅝	10	— ⅛
23¼	16¼	Newcor	1	4.7	8	4	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	NiagFSv	.70	3.6	5	51	u19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Nichols	.30t	8.6	5	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Noelind			6	25	2	2	2	
5¼	2	Nolex				17	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13	9¾	Norin	.25b	2.0	7	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
14⅝	13	Norf pf	1.50	11.		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅝	2	Northk	.04	1.0	15	38	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	NoAmt	wt			10	1-16	1-16	1-16	
20	11¼	NoAtRov	.20	1.1	8	x43	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	NoCdO			7	60	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
54½	46⅝	NIPS	pf4.25	9.1		z10	46¼	d46¼	46¼	— ¾
3⅝	1	NovoCp				10	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
14	6⅝	NuclDta			12	34	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	OEA				5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12¼	8⅝	Oakwd	.12b	1.0	7	15	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
10¼	6¼	OhArt	.24a	2.6	12	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
69⅝	38⅝	OhBrss	.2a	2.9	14	4	69	69	69	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	OhSealy	.72	5.7	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9	6	OiIalnd	.40e	4.8	7	27	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	OnLineS	.20	.8	15	98	u25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
39	19¼	OOkIep				z800	32½	29⅝	31¼	—2¼
12	6⅝	OrloleHo			9	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4½	2⅛	Ormond			14	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19¼	12¼	OSullvn	.80	4.4	6	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	5½	OutdrSp	.20	2.5	11	144	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅝	OversSec				1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
2	1¼	OxfordFt			58	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3	OzarkA	.10e	1.7	5	361	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
19	14	PGEptA	1.50	9.0		12	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	14¼	PGEpfB	1.37	9.3		8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
16	13⅝	PGEpfC	1.25	9.2		4	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	9.6		6	13	12⅝	13	
15¼	13	PGEpfE	1.25	9.6		2	13	13	13	
28½	23⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	9.7		14	24	24	24	
31	25½	PGEpfT	2.54	9.4		5	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1½
31⅝	26⅝	PGEptS	2.42	9.4		11	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
14½	11⅝	PGEptH	1.72	9.3		21	12	11¾	12	+ ½
29½	24¼	PGEptR	2.37	9.7		8	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅛	PGEptM	1.96	9.7		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
27½	22⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	9.8		2	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
25¼	20⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	9.6		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
13¼	11½	PGEpfI	1.09	9.4		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	17⅛	PHoldg	.16	.5	13	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	48	PacLt	pf4.75	9.5		z30	50	50	50	
63	53⅝	PacPLpf	5	8.7		z225	57	57½	57½	—1
30⅛	25⅝	PacSck	.32	1.1	10	37	30	28⅝	28⅝	—1
40½	26	PalCo	.64	1.5	17	119	u41⅝	41	41⅝	+1⅛
2⅝	1	PalomrF			6	2	2	1⅞	2	
8	4	Pantasd	.30	5.3	11	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	ParaPk	.20	3.8	13	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	ParkCh	.48a	3.6	8	1	13½	13½	13½	
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			27	5	6½	6½	6½	
37⅝	21¾	Parsons	1	2.6	9	211	u38½	37¼	38⅝	+1⅝
5½	2¼	PatFash			3	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Patagon			6	163	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ½
9¼	5⅝	PatoC	.50e	6.9	4	11	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
25⅝	12½	PebbB	.80	3.7	9	45	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
6⅛	5	PeerTu	.24b	4.0	8	5	6	6	6	
28⅝	10⅝	Pemcor	1	3.5	7	71	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
17½	12⅛	PenEM	.70a	4.1	6	2	17	17	17	
16¼	12⅝	PenTr	.80	6.3	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
3⅝	1⅜	PECp	.611	22.	9	42	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
15¼	12½	PenRE	1.25	8.5	8	6	15	14¾	14¾	
4½	3¼	PenobS	.20	4.7	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1¾	⅝	Pentron			8	39	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	18½	PepBoys	1b	3.7	7	52	27¼	27	27	— ½
25¼	14⅝	PepCom	.48	2.8	7	37	17¼	17	17	
13⅝	7	Perini	.40	3.3	10	22	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
20½	14	PetroLe			5	74	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	PhilLD	.65r	5.9	4	4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Phoenix				55	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
12	6	PicNPay	.24	2.3	7	40	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ¼
2	⅞	PioneerS				73	2	1⅞	2	
7¼	5⅛	PlanTr	.40	5.8	6	45	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
8	6⅝	PlWVa	.56	8.6	8	19	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
28⅝	22½	PltDM	1.40	5.8	5	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
45	27	Pllbury	1.50	5.0	5	99	30½	29¼	30¼	+1
22¼	15½	PlacDv	.80	3.7	16	8	21½	21⅜	21½	— ⅜
10½	5⅝	Plantind				153	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
10⅛	4⅝	PlyGm	.30	3.2	7	19	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	PlymR A				9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	1	PlymR B				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	13	PneuSc	1	4.8	7	z580	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	Poloron			41	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
14⅝	7⅝	Polychr	.20	1.4	11	49	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
20⅝	8	PrairieO			14	14	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
13⅝	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.4	11	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
6⅛	4⅝	PrattRd	.20	5.6	7	21	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	PremMa	1.24	5.2	10	299	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ¼
15⅝	7⅛	Pressley	.52r	3.4	3	158	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	Preston	.70	4.5	8	26	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	PrimAd			10	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
12½	10½	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	
11	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	9.0	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	PrdRE	.24	7.1		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	PrdBdg	.24	4.8	6	21	5⅛	5	5	
6⅝	3⅝	PrudGo				5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
27½	24	PSPL	pf2.34	9.8		5	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	PulleH	.20	2.0	3	28	10	9⅞	10	
10⅝	3	PurlnG			16	38	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
13	5⅛	Purpac	.06e	.6	25	197	10	9⅛	9⅝	—3
12	6⅝	RBInd	.24	2.1	8	68	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	REDM			7	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
2½	1⅝	RET				25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46⅝	43⅝	RET	pf 4.38	9.6		3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	RHMed			11	x48	14⅝	13¼	14¼	+1
2⅝	1	RPS			9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	RSC	.10	3.8	12	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Rosan	.10e	1.5	11	107	7	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅛	11¼	RonchEx			11	68	19¼	19½	19½	
33⅝	21½	RangrO			38	387	31¼	30½	31	+ ⅜
25⅝	14⅛	Ramsbrg	1	4.1	8	11	24½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	11-16	RepAm	wt			240	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	RoltnP				22	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
21¼	13¼	RoyInd	.40	2.5	9	11	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Reading			4	10	5	5	5	
16½	14	REInv	1.20	7.9	13	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
13¼	10½	RtlnCT	1.40	12.	7	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Redlaw	.25e	5.6	10	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	ReevesT			43	9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	RefsTr	.12e	1.6	5	5	7½	7½	7½	
12½	8⅝	RepublB	.40	4.8	9	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	RemAr	1	5.9	6	32	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
8⅛	2⅝	RepGyps			6	6	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
34½	23½	RepNY	1.52	4.5	6	16	33¼	33⅛	33½	— ¼
25	22½	RNY	pf2.12	9.4		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
25½	16⅝	ResthCot	.16	.6	12	552	u25⅝	25¼	25¼	+1⅛
39⅝	13	ResrtsA			44	698	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
64	17	ResrtsB			63	z1450	54½	52	52½	+2½
2⅝	1⅝	RestAsc			22	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8	2⅝	RexNore			86	32	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
7⅝	3	RibletP	.09e	1.3	7	20	7	7	7	
8¼	5⅝	Richton	.40	5.3	4	82	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ½
34⅝	25⅝	RileyCo			5	57	29⅞	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
29¼	20¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.8	10	6	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
18⅝	9¼	Risdon	.40	3.3		43	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
14⅝	8⅝	Robntch			17	145	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Robin	.12	1.8	5	31	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	10¼	Rogers	.20e	.6	15	39	u32⅝	31½	32⅝	+1⅜
4⅝	1⅜	RoncoT			5	103	3⅛	3	3	— ⅜
8	3¼	Rossmr			4	14	6	5¼	5¼	— ¼
4½	1½	RoyPalm			48	16	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
8⅛	6	Ruddck	.35e	4.3	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Rusco			9	108	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
23	8½

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Fissure
5 Bordeaux wine
14 Reference book
15 Dread disease
16 *Scott novel*
17 Extreme
18 Master of gesture
19 Arles's river
21 Honshu bay
22 Esurient
23 Dislodge
24 Vingt-—— (card game)
25 Neutral shade
26 Crows
27 Bear down
28 —— hour (crisis)
30 Frightens
31 Storied waterway
33 Think much of
36 Fifth period, in basketball
40 *Fuzzy, as wool*
41 Crazy ——
42 Staff
43 Salukis, e.g.
44 Work of art
45 Search successfully
46 Be at fault
47 Jane or Earp
48 And others: Abbr.
49 Erotic
51 Excess
54 United ——
55 Tells a tale
56 Dallas or Kowalski
57 Actor Peter

DOWN

1 Milieu
2 New production of an old play
3 Test
4 Adorned with climbers or creepers
5 Berliner's "I"
6 Aviary sound
7 Sap
8 Intone
9 Mine find
10 Clay, today
11 Student, at times
12 Obliteration
13 Gifts
15 Gators' kin
20 It includes the Queen's Bench
23 Singer Ford
24 Heighten
26 Bird's morsel
27 Cocteau's "Le Grand ——"
29 Coverings for brides or nuns
30 Fishline leader
32 Lindbergh and Post
33 People of La Paz
34 Unprotesting sufferer
35 Trek
37 Ape
38 Diamond V.I.P.
39 Interminable
41 Port facilities
44 Miss Loy
45 Wild
47 Kersey fiber
50 "Wait —— the Sun Shines, Nellie"
52 Churchill's symbol
53 Pipe fitting

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	62	Cloudy	MADRID	22	72	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Mist	MIAMI	30	86	Rain
ANKARA	17	62	Fair	MILAN	27	81	Fair
ATHENS	27	80	Fair	MONTREAL	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Fair	MOSCOW	16	61	Fair
BELGRADE	26	79	Showers	MUNICH	26	79	Cloudy
BERLIN	27	80	Fair	NEW YORK	26	79	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	24	75	Rain	NICE	23	73	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	25	77	Cloudy	OSLO	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PARIS	19	66	Showers
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	25	77	Fair
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Fair	ROME	24	75	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair	SOFIA	24	75	Overcast
DUBLIN	15	59	Showers	STOCKHOLM	28	82	Fair
EDINBURGH	17	62	Showers	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	27	81	Fair	TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
FRANKFURT	28	82	Fair	TUNIS	30	86	Fair
GENEVA	24	75	Overcast	VIENNA	24	75	Fair
HELSINKI	23	73	Fair	WARSAW	22	72	Showers
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	23	74	Fair
LAS PALMAS	11	75	Fair	ZURICH	24	75	Mist
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy				
LONDON	19	66	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 6, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

—(d) Boerbond	SF 764.20
—(d) Conbar	SF 698.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 606.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 732.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.84
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.16
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.17

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.50
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 1.00
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£1.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

—(w) Capital Int'l	$ 17.32
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 9.16
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 26.62

CREDIT SUISSE:

—(d) Actions Suisses	$ 277.00
—(d) Conpac	SF 413.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 66.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 59.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 73.75
—(d) Usec	SF 452.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 116.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

—(d) Concentra	DM 39.50
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71.30

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 25.12
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$58.51
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 21.38
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 44.97
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$ 14.63

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 41.99
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.10

JARDINE FLEMING:

—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$48.46
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 14.22

LLOYDS INT MGT PO Box 179 GENEVA 11

—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 285.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 314.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS ltd.:

—(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$ 85.89
—(w) Sterling Fund	$ 123.77
—(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 13.52

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

—(r) Parfon Sw. R Ett	SF 1.558.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1.819.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

—(d) America-Valor	SF 353.75
—(d) Intervalor	SF 51.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 52.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF 333.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 74.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 77.13

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

—(d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 24.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 64.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 69.00
—(d) Eurv. Europe Sh	SF 110.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 96.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 57.00
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 74.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 257.50
—(d) Spit South Afr Sh	SF 121.00
—(d) Simo Swiss R Est	SF 188.00

UNION INVESTMENT. Frankfurt

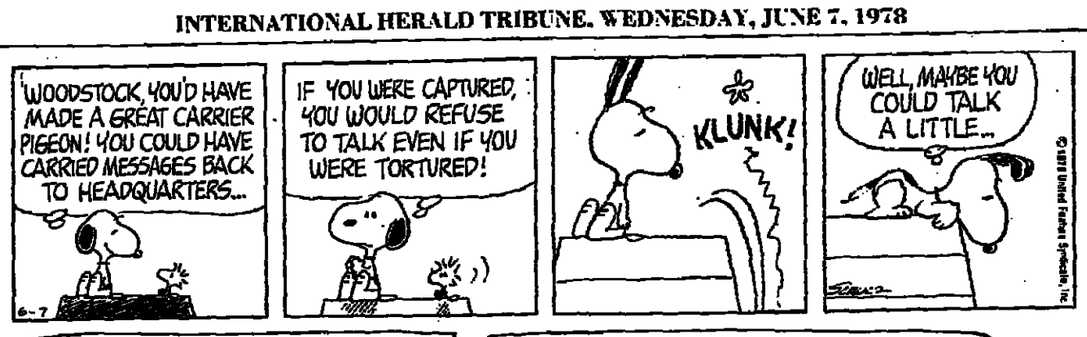
—(d) Atlantic Iands	DM 13.20
—(d) Europafonds	DM 27.25
—(d) Unifonds	DM 18.26
—(d) Unirenta	DM 41.95
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 67.30

Other Funds

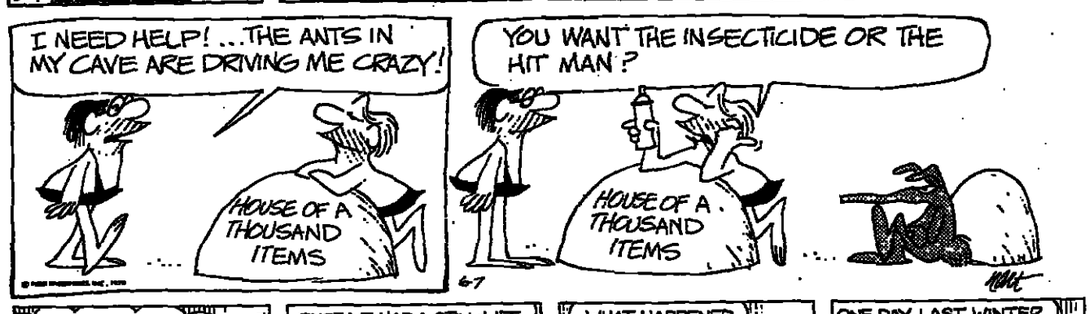
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.91
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.36
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$1.53
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.30
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.14
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1.351.00
(d) Caribbex Open-End Fund	$ 179.88
(d) Citadel Fund	$ 2.88
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 993.86
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$7.54
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.22
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$ 9.59
(w) D.G.C.	$ 42.04
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.)	$ 0.47
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 15.80
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$14.33
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1.099.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 3.437.80
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 184.20
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$-28.49
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1.510.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 62.49
(d) Fonditalia	$ 10.32
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 44.35
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.45
(w) Future Australia Fd	AUS.$ 9.05
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 237.93
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobart	$ 27.15
(d) Icofund	$ 10.02
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 8.95
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 138.36
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 6.274.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.75
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 5.86
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 40.61
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 8.62
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.54
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$ 23.81
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 48.24
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 32.59
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1.427.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 11.22
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 21.34
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 39.09
(w) Luxfund	$ 22.85
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	$ 44.85
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$ 9.74
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.86
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 2.19
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 15.85
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.72
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.24
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 59.44
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 26.71
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1.348.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 873.00
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 10.20
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 67.60
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 102.70
(w) Soros Fund	$ 477.62
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 9.98
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 25.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 49.02
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 29.67
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.64
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 101.06
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 10.88
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 6.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 433.54
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 18.04
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 61.36
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 4.902.94

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; * — e - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

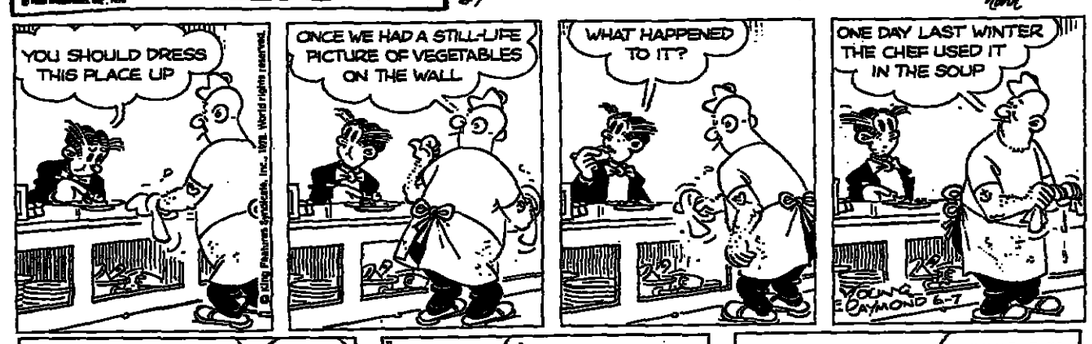
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEDIY

SABSY

YOMPLE

SNAFET

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○ ○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAIR AWOKE AROUSE SIPHON

Answer: What you might give in response to a needling question—A SHARP ANSWER

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I DON'T KNOW WHICH SIDE OF THE FAMILY HE GETS IT FROM, BUT HE'S STUBBORN AS A MULE!"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

BOOKS

REMBRANDT'S HOUSE

By Anthony Bailey. Houghton, Mifflin. Illustrated. 246 pp. $13.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN 1657, Rembrandt was bankrupt and the Insolvency Office of Amsterdam made an inventory of all his possessions so that they could be auctioned to pay off his debts. By consulting this inventory, which has survived, we are better able, says Anthony Bailey, to furnish not only Rembrandt's house, but his temperment and his mind as well. For Rembrandt was a lover of *things*, of the actual. More clearly perhaps than any other painter in the world, he saw the relation between the particular and the universal, the thing and its place in the scheme of things.

A compulsive collector, Rembrandt owned all kinds of costumes. Often, he dressed up in them and painted himself, with both irony and pride, as something other than a typical-looking Dutchman. The inventory also lists weapons, ancient and modern, European and Asian, musical instruments, Indian fans, jugs, seashells, glass and silver objects. "47 specimens of land and sea creatures" and animal skins. Rembrandt's art collection, according to Bailey, amounted almost to a museum, and here again we see the generosity of his interests which, unfortunately exceeded his income.

"Rembrandt's House" is an affectionate meditation on the mood, the texture and the circumstances of the painter's life and times. Bailey is as much in love with things as Rembrandt was and he skillfully mingles his own impressions of Amsterdam today with his subject's. He interprets the town as he does the paintings and drawings, so that we see their reciprocal relationship.

Amsterdam, in Rembrandt's time, was one of the liveliest places in the world. Rene Descartes, who was not easily impressed, said in writing to a friend from Amsterdam: "What other country could one choose where all the conveniences of life and all the exotic things one could desire are to be found as easily? Where else could one enjoy a freedom so complete?"

Part of that freedom, Rembrandt decided, was to paint as he pleased. Until his time, art had been more or less dominated by patrons, especially the church, but now the prosperous Dutch wanted painters to record their prosperity in *this* life. Their attitude gave Rembrandt an opportunity to elevate the ordinary, for perhaps the first time, into great art. As Bailey observes, the citizens of Amsterdam were the first people to commission portraits of themselves as *men*, rather than as dignitaries of one kind or another. Rembrandt reversed the usual process: Rather than painting majesty in an ordinary manner, he painted the ordinary in a majestic manner.

The Dutch were not as spic-and-span, either physically or psychologically, as legend has them. For all their compulsive scrubbing and orderliness in their homes, they never washed their bodies, and their minds were unpredictable enough to surrender to impulses like the famous "tulip fever," which saw a brewer offer his brewery for a single rare tulip bulb. The Dutch were earthy people, and Rembrandt was so determined to capture this earthiness that, in an etching of two people making love, the woman has three arms, as if the painter felt that we can never sufficiently embrace one another.

While he was not a church-goer and "lived in sin" with his mistress Hendrickjel, Rembrandt was profoundly religious in a down-to-earth way. As Bailey solicitously puts it, he especially enjoyed "the moment of contact" between man and divine messengers. The Bible was almost the only book he read and he saw it as a drama that was simultaneously human, historical and numinous. His incomparable development of chiaroscuro was probably a response to the numinousness.

When he painted the female body, Rembrandt thought that it, too, was numinous enough to do without the usual idealization. As a passionate man, he felt that a woman was sufficient in herself and needed no hypocritical kindness. He painted her as mother, mistress and companion, sometimes beautiful and sometimes rather ugly, as we find her in life. He portrayed the history of a woman's life in her body, as if it were her canvas.

In "Rembrandt's House," Bailey moves, as Rembrandt did himself, from the tangible to the intangible, the material to the spiritual, the personal to the social. It is an appropriate way to look at an artist who, as much as any in history, immortalized his time and his place.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	THE THORN BIRDS, by Colleen McCullough	3	55
2	BLOODLINE, by Sidney Sheldon	1	17
3	THE HOLCROFT COVENANT, by Robert Ludlum	2	9
4	SCRUPLES, by Judith Krantz	4	11
5	THE HUMAN FACTOR, by Graham Greene	6	11
6	THE SILMARILLION, by J.R.R. Tolkien	6	17
7	STAINED GLASS, by William F. Buckley Jr.	8	2
8	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	14	51
9	THE WORLD ACCORDING TO GARP, by John Irving	9	2
10	KIM, by Gore Vidal	7	7
11	THE WOMEN'S ROOM, by Marilyn French	11	26
12	THE PLAGUE DOGS, by Richard Adams	9	10
13	WHISTLE, by James Jones	13	10
14	A STRANGER IS WATCHING, by Mary Higgins Clark	11	50
15	THE LAST CONVERTABLE, by Anton Myrer	—	3

NONFICTION

1	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES-WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PITS?, by Erma Bombeck	1	8
2	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James Fixx	2	28
3	MY MOTHER/MY SELF, by Nancy Friday	3	18
4	RN: THE MEMOIRS OF RICHARD NIXON, by Richard Nixon	—	1
5	PULLING YOUR OWN STRINGS, by Wayne W. Dyer	4	4
6	GNOMES, text by Wil Huygen, illustrated by Rien Poortvliet	5	27
7	ADRIEN ARPEL'S THREE-WEEK CRASH MAKEOVER, SHAPEOVER BEAUTY PROGRAM, by Adrien Arpel with Ronnie Sue Ebenstein	6	10
8	RUNNING AND BEING, by George Sheehan	7	2
9	THE COUNTRY DIARY OF AN EDWARDIAN LADY, by Edith Holden	12	28
10	ALL THINGS WISE AND WONDERFUL, by James Herriot	8	40
11	THE AMITYVILLE HORROR, by Jay Anson	9	31
12	METROPOLITAN LIFE, by Fran Lebowitz	11	2
13	THE ONLY INVESTMENT GUIDE YOU'LL EVER NEED, by Andrew Tobias	14	9
14	IN HIS IMAGE, The Cloning of a Man, by David Rorvik	10	5
15	THE FINAL CONCLAVE, by Malachi Martin	13	8

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

G	O	B	I		P	L	A	I	D		S	H	I	P
E	B	O	N		O	U	N	C	E		T	U	N	E
L	I	N	C	O	L	N	N	E	B	R	A	S	K	A
S	T	E	A	T	I	T	E		E	L	K	S		
			I	T	S		H	A	C	K				
H	E	R	E	S	Y		M	U	L	E		K	I	M
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	F	A	U	N			S	U	I	T	C	A	S	E
J	A	C	K	S	O	N	M	I	C	H	I	G	A	N
O	T	H	O		W	R	O	T	E		T	O	R	O
B	E	E	N		L	A	G	E	R		E	G	G	S

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagram, South reaches six diamonds after a jump-shift response that is well below standard for such an action.

The routine play after a spade lead is to take the trump ace and continue the suit. If South avoids the loss of two trump tricks, he can pin his hopes on the heart finesse.

But declarer should give himself an extra chance by taking the heart finesse before playing trumps. If this loses he can try a play that offers a chance of picking up the whole trump suit without loss.

With the distribution shown, West will win the second trick with the heart king, unless he has a remarkable inspiration and ducks smoothly. After any return, South can arrange to lead the diamond queen from dummy, hoping West holds a singleton jack. Once the heart finesse has lost, this represents the only chance.

The principle involved is one that occurs in many guises: If you are not sure how many trump losers you can afford, and there is a choice of plays, it may be right to test another suit before committing yourself in the trump suit.

To bid a slam with a combined 27 points and no singleton or void is a good achievement. But players who feel they would rest in game can comfort themselves with the thought that the expectation of six diamonds, even with the extra-chance play, is only 42 percent making it, in theory, a slightly undesirable contract.

NORTH (D)
♠AK
♡8742
♢Q75
♣A953

WEST	EAST
♠QJ1096	♠8532
♡K109	♡653
♢J	♢K84
♣Q1082	♣J76

SOUTH
♠74
♡AQJ
♢A108632
♣K4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	2♢	Pass
3♢	Pass	3♡	Pass
3♠	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
4♣	Pass	4♢	Pass
6♢	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade queen.

هكذا من الأصل

West Germany, Poland Also Win

Italy Beats Hungary, 3-1

From Wire Dispatches

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, June 6 (UPI) — Turning its back on an unprecedented doping scandal, the World Cup returned to the soccer field today and Italy became the first team to reach the second round.

Playing the best soccer the tournament has seen to date, the Italians defeated Hungary, 3-1, knocking the once magical Magyars from contention.

Meanwhile, in Group 2 games last night, West Germany defeated Mexico, 6-0, in their match at Cordoba. The German team led, 4-0, at the half and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and Heinz Flohe each scored two goals.

At Rosario, Poland beat Tunisia, 1-0, in their contest. Grzegorz Lato scored the only goal of the game at the 43d minute.

Though mathematically, depending on games still to be played in Group 1, the Italians may be challenged by Argentina and France for a final-round place on goal difference, few experts believed such a possibility could occur.

Group 1 could be decided later today when Argentina takes on France.

As the final whistle blew in Mar Del Plata, Italian coach Enzo Bearzot rushed onto the pitch and gathered half a dozen players into his arms. He had reason for his glee.

Playing skillful, pinpoint soccer, Italy took the lead — a shade luckily — in the 34th minute when Paulo Rossi slotted home a ball.

Sixty seconds later, Roberto Bettega, dynamo of the Italian team, fought a defender for a through ball and hustled it into the net.

A 20-yard shot by Romeo Benetti made it 3-0 in the 60th minute and an 80th-minute penalty by Andras Toth was all Hungary could do to reduce the deficit.

It could easily have been 6-1. Bettega three times hit the bar with the goalkeeper beaten.

A thrilling run on the left wing by Marco Tardelli brought the first scoring chance for Italy. Rossi just failed to connect with the ball when Tardelli centered. Rossi next beat his man on the right wing and put over a dangerous ball, but Bettega headed wide.

Hungarian goalkeeper Ferenc Meszaros went out to catch a high free-kick from Antonio Cabrini. But a minute later he completely missed the ball as Franco Causio went down the right flank and centered. There was no Italian forward to take advantage of the chance as the ball went across the goalmouth.

In the 13th minute, Laszlo Fazekas beat three Italians in a dribble but then, with only Dino Zoff to beat, spooned the ball high over the bar.

Karoly Csapo hit the post from close range when the Italian defense was caught in another Hungarian raid.

Rossi split the Hungarian defense wide open with a dazzling run on the right. From his center, Bettega shot against the underpart of the crossbar and the ball rebounded to safety.

Rossi was operating freely on the right wing and causing the Hungarian defense endless trouble.

Sandor Zombori of Hungary got the yellow warning card in the 25th minute.

Rossi suddenly switched to the left and put across a perfect center for Franco Causio to shoot first time. Meszaros went down on his knees to save.

Bettega made it 2-0 for Italy in the 35th minute.

Rossi's goal came after Meszaros went full length to push out a shot by Tardelli. Rossi came racing in to bang the loose ball into an empty goal.

Before the Hungarians had recovered, Bettega chested down an awkwardly bouncing ball, got clear of two Hungarian defenders and slid the ball past Meszaros.

Hungary had an amazing escape from another goal when Bettega headed onto the crossbar for the second time. Then came Benetti's goal. One minute after Italy's third goal, Bettega tried a diving header from Causio's cross. The goalkeeper saved.

In the 70th minute, Zombori neatly sidestepped an Italian defender and shot wide.

In the next minute, Laszlo Pusztai crossed from the right and Toth, in an easy scoring position, sliced his shot hopelessly wide of the goal.

Toth scored for Hungary from a penalty in the 80th minute. Hungary's penalty was given after Mauro Bellugi had fouled Csapo.

Italy sent on another substitute, Francesco Graziani for Bettega. The Hungarians were doing much more attacking in the first half, but their shooting was wild. Pusztai skied the ball high over the bar with the left foot.

Scots in Despair

CORDOBA, Argentina, June 6 (IHT) — The mood in the Scotland soccer camp here in the Andean city of Cordoba was one of total despair after the doping scandal affecting Willie Johnston, who is being sent home on the afternoon flight to England tomorrow.

Johnston, who admitted taking two stimulants before Saturday's defeat by Peru, trained with the team yesterday but was saying nothing to reporters apart from giving one exclusive "how I swallowed them" to a Scottish newspaper. Even for the banished, there is plenty of money to be made by the players from this World Cup.

However, so low is the morale in the Scottish team that its own partisan group of soccer writers have actually turned against the wise-cracking manager, Ally MacLeod, and are now predicting that Scotland could lose against Iran tomorrow night.

The World Cup organizing committee will meet June 15 to consider disciplinary measures against Johnston.

Traces of the drug were found in a urine sample. The international soccer panel handed out a one-year suspension to Ernest Jean Joseph of Haiti in the last World Cup in Germany in 1974. He is the only other player found guilty of taking drugs at the World Cup.

United Press International

Roberto Bettega scores Italy's second goal as Hungary's goalkeeper, Ferenc Meszaros unsuccessfully tries to block. In the background, waiting to assist Bettega, is Paolo Rossi.

Odds on Inkerman In Dull Epsom Field

By Samuel Abt

EPSOM, England, June 6 (IHT) — Not many racing fans think much of Inkerman in the English Derby here tomorrow, but almost everybody respects his jockey, Lester Piggott. So the 3-year-old colt, a son of Vaguely Noble, will go off the favorite in what is considered to be the most wide-open derby in years.

The field, 28 colts, will go a mile and a half over the Epsom course, with the owner of the winner receiving more than $175,000. The horses will carry 126 pounds.

Piggott, always the favorite with the small bettors, will be seeking his third straight triumph in the derby and his ninth overall. He set the record of eight last year aboard The Minstrel.

But this year he will not be riding a horse of that exceptional class, as Piggott admits. "He's a nice horse but rather inexperienced and should be a 20-1 chance," the jockey said last night. Instead, Inkerman is generally rated 5-1.

If Piggott does not have an outstanding mount, neither does anybody else tomorrow, in the view of British racing writers.

They all have their own choices for tomorrow's winner: Julio Mariner, Shirley Heights, Admiral's Launch, Sexton Blake, Whistead, Formidable, English Harbor, Exdirectory, Pyjama Hunt and Hawaiian Sound.

Inkerman's Assets

In that order, they are rated behind Inkerman in the bookmakers' listings. Julio Mariner is generally 8-1 and Hawaiian sound 25-1, with the others between them.

Inkerman's assets seem at this point to be mainly his jockey and his trainer, Vincent O'Brien, who won his fifth derby last year.

The horse has run twice, last month in Ireland, and won both races easily over moderate opposition. A clue to his first victory was furnished last weekend when the horse who finished second came back to win by 15 lengths, again in Ireland, again over moderate opposition.

Of such slim straws are favorites made in this year's race.

An even slimmer one appeared in France last weekend when Acamas, the top French 3-year-old colt, won the prestigious Prix du Jockey Club and bettors suddenly remembered that Pyjama Hunt, an entry in the derby, finished second to Acamas earlier this season.

Immediately, the odds on Pyjama Hunt dropped.

The problem is that the winter favorite, Try My Best, faltered this season after an illness. He was O'Brien's major horse for the derby and the trainer gloomily announced, "Inkerman is the only derby horse I have, so I suppose he must go to Epsom."

Shoemaker Rides

Piggott provided a strong dose of support by electing to ride Inkerman instead of English Harbour and Hawaiian Sound, who will carry instead Willie Shoemaker in one of his rare European appearances.

This will be Shoemaker's first time over the demanding Epsom course, which goes uphill at the start, turns left and descends, turns left again and enters a long flat stretch before finishing slightly uphill. The track is firm under a thick coat of grass, just cut for the first day of the program tomorrow.

Derby day is traditionally an undeclared public holiday for the crowd, always estimated at 250,000. Many were arriving this afternoon to camp out on the downs through tomorrow's races.

Around them, huge tents were rising to serve beer and food, including that derby day delicacy, jellied eels.

Vilas Easily Disposes of Ashe in 4th Round of French Tennis

By Barry Lorge

PARIS, June 6 (WP) — About 13,000 spectators waited through a long, muggy afternoon to see Arthur Ashe play defending champion Guillermo Vilas yesterday in the fourth round of the French Open tennis championships.

Vilas, much sharper than in the previous two rounds, frustrated Ashe with his topspin service returns and passing shots and won easily, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, in one hour, 34 minutes.

The Argentinian lefthander thus advanced to a quarterfinal meeting with Hans Gildmeister, who beat him for the first time in March, in the pivotal match of Chile's victory over Argentina in the Davis Cup.

Gildmeister blew a two-set lead, then came back from a break down in the fifth set to oust 15th-seeded John Alexander, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3.

Fifth-seeded Manuel Orantes, runner-up to Bjorn Borg here in 1974, eliminated Tim Gullikson, 6-3, 7-6, 7-6, and 10th-seeded Dick Stockton put out qualifier Rolf Gehring, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3.

Ashe, 34, has never had much success on slow, red European clay. He said when he arrived in Paris for the world's premier clay court test that he did not expect to last until the second week, but considered the tournament "an intellectual challenge."

He had the right ideas for playing Vilas, but was unable to execute his tactical plan. He repeatedly moved the quick, powerful 25-year-old around the court, creating openings for a point-ending thrust, but could not make the shots.

"I don't move quite well enough on this stuff, and my footwork isn't quite quick enough at the net to beat a good clay courter. If I were a bit quicker and 10 years younger, I'd handle him with ease," Ashe said. Then he grinned and added, "Of course, he'd be 10 years younger, too."

Ashe kept the ball in play, changed the pace and spin frequently, lobbed and drop-shotted, but he missed too many volleys and was too anxious on his forcing shot.

"I think I played better than the score indicates, but I couldn't put the bloody ball away," Ashe said. Vilas admitted that he was tense before the match.

"I was very nervous. Arthur is a good player, and I didn't want to give him any chances," said Vilas. He broke Ashe in the third and seventh games of the first set, the fifth and seventh games of the second, and the third and fifth games of the third set. He had only one break point against him, in the second game of the third set.

Ashe tried to follow both his first and second serves to the net early in the match, but the longer it went, the more ferociously Vilas returned. The Argentinian's last two service breaks were both at love, earned with buzzing returns and passing shots that left Ashe helpless at the net. Ashe was not consistent enough off the ground to put pressure on Vilas's service.

Gildmeister, who hits two-fisted from both sides, blasted some wonderful passing shots in the first two sets against the sturdy, ever-attacking Alexander.

He seemed on his way to an easy victory, but Alexander played patiently, rallying down the center of the court to take away the angles that Gildmeister was exploiting, coming in on short balls to put away piercing volleys.

Gullikson, playing his first tournament on clay this year, had a chance to get into his match against one of the most graceful clay court maestros when he broke Orantes for a 4-3 lead in the second set. But the left-handed Spaniard with the classical strokes broke straight back and then won the set in a tie-breaker, 7-4.

The third set had a similar pattern, Gullikson breaking for a 3-1 lead, Orantes coming right back and eventually winning in another tie-breaker, this time 7-3.

In women's singles, Forella Bonicelli, seeded No. 13, went through to the quarterfinals with a 6-3, 6-7, 6-4 victory over Pam Teeguarden.

Borg Defeats Tanner

PARIS, June 6 (AP) —Top-seeded Bjorn Borg celebrated his 22nd birthday today with a 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 victory over Roscoe Tanner to move into the quarterfinals. Corrado Barazzutti, also reached the eight-man quarterfinals with an easy 6-1, 6-4, 6-1 victory over Stanislas Birner.

Borg had considerable trouble with Tanner's big serve and twice lost his own serve. The final set was Borg's toughest challenge here so far, and, in the final tie-breaker game, he was down three points to four before grinding out a 7-5 victory.

Eddie Dibbs and Raul Ramirez also advanced to the quarterfinals.

NBA Draft Selections Boil Down to Guesswork

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT) — Preparations for the National Basketball Association's supermarket, Friday's college draft, are surrounded by an aura of uncertainties rarely experienced in the history of the league.

Among the reasons for the puzzlement that has created a guessing game for the early pickings are these:

- The financial problems of the New Jersey Nets and Indiana Pacers.
- Four of the first eight selections will be made by the Portland Trail Blazers and Boston Celtics.
- The limited sure-fire prospects and Larry Bird's indecision about turning pro or remaining at Indiana State for another season of college ball.

"Everyone's groping," said Red Auerbach, the Celtics' general manager. "They're calling me, and I'm calling them. Everyone's starting to get cute now. Like Nellie [Don Nelson, the Milwaukee Bucks' coach] will call you 50 times. He's so persistent."

Interviewed for a New York Times poll of general managers about the needs of the 22 teams and the likely top choices, Auerbach emphasized the importance of this draft.

"I need help so much," said Auerbach, whose team missed the playoffs for only the third time since 1950 and the first time since 1971. "I'm hoping that a team that needs a big guard will make a mistake and pick a forward, or vice versa. There are five players in one group, then there is a dropoff to a second group of eight players and eight or ten in a third. It's a grab bag, you've got to get lucky."

The teams send out scouts and employ scouting and computer services to evaluate thousands of college players. Their files are filled with reports of heights, weights, speed, psychological factors and dozens of other statistical items. But one item that cannot be computed is luck, and that is often a determining factor.

Not a Jumper

The Bucks found that out after they made the 6-foot-11-inch Kent Benson their top draft selection last year. Wayne Embry, then the general manager, had scouted Benson dozens of times, and when he was selected, no one disputed the choice. Benson had been an All-American and led Indiana to the national championship. He came to the pros with high hopes of becoming the third red-haired dominating center.

During his rookie season he failed to come close to reminding anyone of either Dave Cowens of the Celtics or Bill Walton of the Trail Blazers. The Bucks found out he could not jump and now would like to trade him.

Benson played 1,228 minutes in 69 games and averaged 7.7 points. Otis Birdsong of the Kansas City Kings, Marques Johnson of Milwaukee, Walter Davis of the Phoenix Suns (the rookie of the year), Bernard King of the Nets, Jack Sikma of the Seattle SuperSonics, Ray Williams of the New York Knicks and Norm Nixon of the Los Angeles Lakers, all of whom were drafted after Benson on the first round, played more important roles.

There was no precision involved when Golden State took Ricky Marsh as the 165th player. He played 851 minutes. His average of 4.5 points was the same as Rickey Green, whom the Warriors selected 16th on the first round.

The Pacers will have the first pick Friday, unless they trade it away. Much of Indiana's strategy will depend on whether a deal can be arranged that will help its financial structure. The Pacers improved their financial problems last week when they obtained a $1.6-million bank loan.

Known Needs

The Philadelphia 76ers, in need of quickness in the backcourt and a playmaker, are known to be seeking the Pacers' choice. Should Philadelphia get the first pick, Phil Ford, the North Carolina guard, would be the first player taken.

If Indiana holds onto the top selection, the Pacers would go for a big man, either 6-11 Rick Robey of Kentucky or 6-10 Mychal Thompson of Minnesota. That would leave Ford for Kansas City, which picks second, and also needs a playmaker.

In the days before the draft, the general managers, coaches and scouts will continue to look at films and talk. Making the right choices can change the fortune of a team, much as Davis did last season for Phoenix.

What often hampers the decision-making is that players are often used out of position in college. Among the top names in this draft, perhaps only Ford will play the same role in the pros as he did at North Carolina. Thompson, a center at Minnesota, is likely to be a power forward in the pros, and Robey, a forward at Kentucky, may make a pro center.

Walton Recovering From Foot Injury

PORTLAND, Ore., June 6 (AP) — The cast has been removed from center Bill Walton's left foot and he has had no new problems, Dr. Robert Cook of the Portland Trail Blazers said today.

Walton, who went on vacation after removal of the cast, broke a bone April 22 in a National Basketball Association playoff game against the Seattle SuperSonics.

DON'T MISS
WORLD CUP SOCCER
By Rob HUGHES

in the
International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	36	18	.667	—
New York	30	21	.588	4½
Detroit	28	22	.560	6
Baltimore	28	25	.528	7½
Milwaukee	25	25	.500	9
Cleveland	23	27	.460	11
Toronto	19	32	.373	15½

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	30	21	.588	—
Kansas City	27	21	.563	1½
California	26	24	.520	3½
Texas	25	24	.510	4
Minnesota	21	30	.412	9
Chicago	20	29	.408	9
Seattle	18	37	.327	14

Monday's Games
Chicago 2, Cleveland 0
Baltimore 6, California 2
Oakland 9, Boston 7
Seattle 7, New York 3

Tuesday's Games
Chicago (Barrios 3-5) at Cleveland (Monge 2-0)
Detroit (Wilcox 4-2) at Milwaukee (Sorensen 6-4)
Kansas City (Hassler 0-2) at Texas (Alexander 4-3)
Baltimore (D.Martinez 4-3) at California (Ryan 3-5)
Boston (Lee 7-2) at Oakland (Renko 0-1)
New York (Tidrow 3-4) at Seattle (House 3-4)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	28	20	.583	—
Philadelphia	26	21	.553	1½
Montreal	27	24	.529	2½
New York	25	29	.463	6
Pittsburgh	22	28	.440	7
St. Louis	20	34	.370	11

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	32	18	.640	—
Cincinnati	33	20	.623	½
Los Angeles	27	24	.529	5½
San Diego	23	26	.451	9½
Houston	22	28	.440	10
Atlanta	19	30	.388	12½

Monday's Games
Chicago 2, Houston 1
Montreal 4, San Diego 3
Philadelphia 4, San Francisco 3
Atlanta 8, Pittsburgh 4
New York 9, Los Angeles 8
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 1

Tuesday's Games
Houston (Andujar 3-2) at Chicago (Roberts 2-0)
San Diego (Shirley 3-5) at Montreal (Twitchell 2-4)
San Francisco (Montefusco 4-2) at Philadelphia (Lerch 3-2)
Atlanta (Hanna 4-0) at Pittsburgh (Bibby 3-2)
Los Angeles (Rau 5-2) at New York (Espinosa 5-3)
Cincinnati (Hume 2-5) at St. Louis (Denny 4-4)

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston	001 000 000—1	5	0
Chicago	000 010 001—2	8	0

Lemongello, Sambito (9) and Baldwin; Lamp, Hernandez (8) and Rader. W—Hernandez, 5-1. L—Lemongello, 5-6.

San Francisco	000 110 001—3	8	0
Philadelphia	000 000 13x—4	5	0

Blue, Moffitt (8) and Hill; Carlton, Reed (9) and McCarver, Boone (9). W—Carlton, 6-5. L—Blue, 6-4. HRs—San Francisco, McCovey (5), Evans (5). Philadelphia, Cardenal (1), Morrison (2), Boone (6).

Atlanta	000 002 014—8	12	3
Pittsburgh	000 101 020—4	7	1

Ruthven, Easterly (8) and Murphy; Candelaria, Tekulve (9) and Ott. W—Easterly, 2-4. L—Tekulve, 3-4. HR—Atlanta, Murphy (3).

San Diego	010 001 001—3	10	0
Montreal	020 000 11x—4	9	1

Rasmussen, D'Acquisto (7) and Roberts; May, Gorman (9) and Carter. W—May, 6-5. L—Rasmussen, 2-7. HR—Montreal, Dawson (8).

Los Angeles	030 300 000—6	9	1
New York	200 121 003—9	12	1

Rhoden, Rautzhan (5), Forster (8) and Grote; Bruhert, Siebert (4), D. Murray (7), Lockwood (9) and Stearns. W—Lockwood, 5-4. L—Forster, 1-2. HR—Los Angeles, Cey (7).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cincinnati	000 100 010—2	7	1
St. Louis	001 000 000—1	6	0

Seaver and Werner; B. Forsch, Littell (8) and Simmons. W—Seaver, 6-4. L—B. Forsch, 7-4.

Chicago	000 200 000—2	6	0
Cleveland	000 000 000—0	3	1

Stone and Nahorodny; Waits and Hassey. W—Stone, 5-3. L—Waits, 3-6.

New York	000 100 101—3	9	2
Seattle	131 110 00x—7	17	0

Figueroa, Beattie (5) and Johnson; House, Rama (7) and Stinson. W—House, 4-4. L—Figueroa, 5-4. HRs—New York, Munson (2), Blair (1). Seattle, R. Jones (3), Stanton (3).

Boston	000 110 300—7	14	0
Oakland	400 400 10x—9	13	1

Ripley, Wright (2), Drago (7) and Fisk; Brabera, Sosa (7) and Easian. W—Brabera, 6-4. L—Ripley, 1-4. HRs—Boston, Hobson (11). Rice (19). Fisk (5).

Baltimore	000 200 000 4—6	9	2
California	001 000 001 0—2	8	4

10 innings

Palmer, Stanhouse (8) and Dempsey; Ross, Hartzell (6), LaRoche (10), Griffin (10) and Humphrey. W—Stanhouse, 1-4. L—LaRoche, 3-2. HR—Baltimore, E. Murray (8).

Major League Leaders

BATTING
(based on 125 at bats)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Simmons, St.L.	53	183	28	61	.333
Monday, LA	41	132	24	44	.333
Burroughs, Atl	49	160	21	53	.331
Griffey, Cin	53	215	35	70	.326
Buckner, Chi	36	133	15	43	.323
Maddox, Phil	46	169	18	54	.320
Foster, Cin	53	214	35	68	.318
Smith, LA	49	183	32	58	.317
Puhl, Hou	48	196	24	62	.316
Mazzilli, NY	54	216	31	68	.315

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Minn	49	186	30	69	.371
Sundberg, Tex	46	160	17	55	.344
Rice, Bos	54	226	43	76	.336
Reynolds, Sea	50	171	15	57	.333
Piniella, NY	39	143	18	46	.322
Cooper, Mil	48	184	32	59	.321
Cubbage, Minn	42	136	14	43	.316
Chambliss, NY	51	197	29	62	.315
Brett, KC	33	127	21	40	.315
Lezcano, Mil	42	141	26	44	.312

HOME RUNS

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Foster, Cin and Monday, LA 11; Kingman, Chi and Bench, Cin 10; Luzinski, Phil 9.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Rice, Bos 19; Baylor, Cal 14; Thompson, Det 13; May, Balt, Evans and Hobson, Bos 11.

RUNS BATTED IN

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Foster, Cin 42; Smith, LA and Montanez, NY 37; Cey, LA 36; McCovey, SF 35.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Rice, Bos 52; Zisk, Tex 37; May, Balt 36; Hobson, Bos, Stub, Det, Chambliss, NY and Oliver, Tex 35.

STOLEN BASES

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Moreno, Pitt 24; Cedeno, Hou 19; Maddox, Phil 17; Lopes, LA and Taveras, Pitt 14.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Wilson, KC 20; LaFlore, Det and Cruz, Sea 18; Dilone, Oak 17; Wills, Tex 15.

PITCHING
Most Victories

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Grimsley, Atl 9-2; Knepper, SF 7-2; John, LA 7-3; Forsch, St.L 7-4; nine pitchers tied with 6 victories.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Tanana, Cal 9-2; Guidry, NY 8-4; Torrez, Bos 8-2; Lee, Bos 7-2; Flanagan and Palmer, Balt and Splittorff, KC 7-4.

EARNED RUN AVERAGE
(based on 54 innings pitched)

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Knepper, SF 1.94; Andujar, Hou 2.25; R. Reuschel, Chi 2.30; Barham, Cin 2.36; Rogers, Mil 2.51.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Guidry, NY 1.80; Palmer, Balt 2.13; Johnson, Oak 2.22; Keough, Oak 2.28; Zahn, Minn 2.36.

STRIKEOUTS

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Richard, Hou 99; Nieto, Atl 79; Seaver, Cin 77; Blyleven, Pitt 69; Montefusco, SF 66.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Ryan, Cal 102; Flanagan, Balt and Guidry, NY 64; Tanana, Cal 52; Wilcox, Det and Underwood, Tor 47.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts
Cosmos	11	2	42	14	29	95
Washington	8	6	25	18	23	71
Rochester	6	7	30	21	20	56
Toronto	5	7	18	20	17	47
Central Division						
Minnesota	9	4	26	20	26	80
Tulsa	8	6	22	18	21	69
Dallas	7	7	23	22	22	64
Colorado	4	11	16	29	15	39
Western Division						
Portland	10	4	26	19	24	84
Vancouver	10	4	24	15	23	83
Seattle	7	8	23	23	23	65
Los Angeles	5	8	17	23	16	46

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts
Fort Lauderdl	7	7	20	30	29	62
New England	7	5	20	13	18	60
Philadelphia	6	7	18	27	18	54
Tampa Bay	5	7	22	23	20	50
Central Division						
Detroit	7	6	18	14	18	60
Houston	6	7	20	20	19	55
Memphis	3	10	15	23	15	33
Chicago	1	12	12	29	12	18
Western Division						
San Diego	9	5	25	21	22	76
Oakland	8	5	16	18	16	64
California	7	7	17	20	15	57
San Jose	5	8	19	23	18	48

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
CLEVELAND INDIANS—Activated Horace Speed, outfielder. Sent Larry Lintz, infielder, to Portland of the Pacific Coast League.
National League
SAN DIEGO PADRES—Claimed Fernando Gonzalez, outfielder, from the Pittsburgh Pirates.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CHICAGO BULLS—Named Larry Costello head coach.
PHILADELPHIA 76ERS—Signed Jerry Fort, guard.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
BUFFALO BILLS—Signed Dennis Johnson, fullback, to a series of one-year contracts.
NEW YORK GIANTS—Signed Jeff Grady, linebacker, Greg Lawson, running back, Jim Curry, wide receiver, and Mike Harris, guard.
NEW YORK JETS—Signed Kevin Benson and Terry Ramsey, linebackers, and Rich Giaquinto, running back.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
VANCOUVER CANUCKS—Signed Lars Lindgren and Lars Zetterstroem, defenemen.
World Hockey Association
WINNIPEG JETS—Announced the resignation of Dr. Garry Wilson, vice president.
SOCCER
North American Soccer League
LOS ANGELES AZTECS—Fired Terry Fisher, coach. Named Tommie Smith interim coach.

United Press International

Astros' Terry Puhl is tagged out at second by Cubs' shortstop Ivan Dejesus as he attempts steal. Chicago went on to win, 2-1.

Seaver's 6-Hit Pitching Helps Reds Defeat Cards

ST. LOUIS, June 6 (UPI) — Tom Seaver held the St. Louis Cardinals to six hits last night in pitching the Cincinnati Reds to a 2-1 victory. Although weak in the beginning, he finished strong by striking out five of the last six batters he faced.

The Reds managed only seven hits off Bob Forsch but pushed across the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning on a run-scoring single by Dan Driessen. It was an error by Driessen that enabled the Cardinals to score their run in the third inning.

Braves 8, Pirates 4

At Pittsburgh, Dale Murphy's ninth-inning grand slam off reliever Kent Tekulve sent Atlanta past Pittsburgh, 8-4. Two outs after Murphy connected for his third homer, a brawl started when the Braves' Pat Rockett bumped into Tekulve while trying to beat out a swinging bunt. Tekulve took a swing at Rockett and both benches cleared before order was restored.

Mets 9, Dodgers 8

At New York, Tim Foli doubled in two runs to tie the score, then scored the game-winner on a two-out throwing error by shortstop Bill Russell as New York rallied for three runs in the ninth to hand Los Angeles a 9-8 defeat, the Dodgers' fifth straight. Lee Mazzilli went 4-for-5 for the Mets. Ron Cey hit a three-run homer for Los Angeles.

Phillies 4, Giants 3

At Philadelphia, Jim Morrison and pinch-hitter Bob Boone hit consecutive home runs off Vida Blue in the eighth inning to give Philadelphia a 4-3 victory over San Francisco. Jose Cardenal also homered for the Phillies and the Giants got solo homers from Willie McCovey and Darrell Evans.

Expos 4, Padres 3

At Montreal, Dave Cash singled home the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning and Andre Dawson hit a two-run homer to lead Montreal over San Diego, 4-3. Rudy May went eight innings for Montreal to earn his sixth victory.

Cubs 2, Astros 1

At Chicago, Ivan DeJesus' bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth inning scored Steve Ontiveros and gave Chicago its 2-1 victory over Houston.

White Sox 2, Indians 0

In the American League, at Cleveland, Bill Nahorodny hit a two-run double in the fourth inning to support Steve Stone's three-hit pitching as Chicago took a 2-0 decision from Cleveland. Stone, who allowed only one runner to reach second base all night, struck out six and walked six to run his record to 5-3. It was the eighth victory in the last nine games for the White Sox.

A's 9, Red Sox 7

At Oakland, Wayne Gross, Mitchell Page and Gary Thomasson each drove in two runs in a 13-hit attack to pace Oakland over Boston, 9-7. Jim Rice, Carlton Fisk and Butch Hobson homered for the Red Sox, who lost their second straight game.

Mariners 7, Yankees 3

At Seattle, Ruppert Jones homered and doubled to lead a 17-hit Seattle attack as every Mariner had a hit against New York in the 7-3 loss. New York, losers in six of its last seven, had solo homers by Thurman Munson and Paul Blair.

Orioles 6, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Eddie Murray hit a home run to start a four-run 10th-inning rally that gave Baltimore a 6-2 victory over California, the Orioles' sixth straight victory. Rick Dempsey added a run-scoring double as Don Stanhouse, in relief of Jim Palmer, picked up his first victory in five decisions.

Observer

Federal Spread

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When you drive in Washington, your spine does not rattle. Your head does not become disconnected from the spinal cord.

This is because Washington is rich. Its streets are paved. They are smooth enough to ease a senator from Bethesda to Capitol Hill without a single jostle of reality.

Baker

When you dine in Washington, everyone tells you about great killings in Washington real estate. Your head spins at the tales of house-sale profits that might entrance the shah of Iran.

This is because Washington is rich.

Its new glass boxes are constantly filling with people who can buy a house at twice the price it sold for last year.

When you walk the streets of Washington, you are not beset by desperadoes resembling refugees from the Thirty Years' War. Washington is rich. It is the home office of government, the nation's only booming industry in this era of shrinkage economics.

Writing in Harper's magazine, Tom Bethell disapproves of this boom-town wealth, on the ground that it is unseemly for people who are supposed to toil for the public weal to profit so handsomely when the public's weal fares so shabbily.

Bethell's analysis of how Washington manages to prosper by producing no discernible product and few services commensurate with the exhorbitant charges exacted for them is persuasive. The reader tends toward anger. And why not?

In school, we learned that the essentials of life were food, clothing and shelter. Nowadays, however, the average citizen pays 40 percent of his annual income to various governments, of which Washington gets the lion's share. This is a bigger outlay than he makes for food or shelter, and considerably more than he pays for clothing. The new order of essentials is government, food, clothing and shelter.

Efforts to dismantle government, or even to reduce its constant expansion, are clearly doomed in the longer run. Moreover, since governments now employ 20 percent of the national labor force, they would create intolerable unemployment if successful.

The more sensible approach is to accept expanding government as an industry, like television, that is here to stay, and to concentrate our energies on an effort to make government share the wealth.

By what justice or logic should Washington be the golden beneficiary of the existence of the federal government while Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore all desperately need the kind of wealth infusions which government provides?

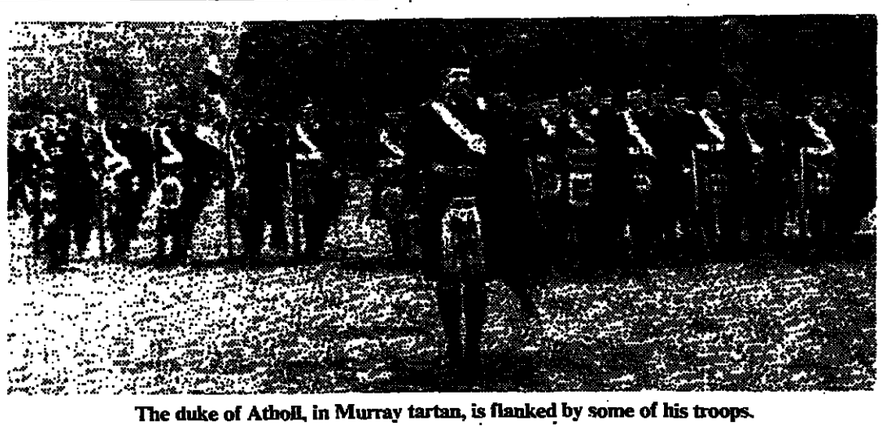
A reasonable solution is to spread Washington around more equitably. Indeed, this is already happening. From Washington, government has expanded its golden arms so deeply into Virginia and Maryland that persons living a full hour's commuting distance from the White House now abide in the richest counties in the United States.

The wealth is already approaching Baltimore, and at the present rate of federal growth it should take only a decade or so before Philadelphia and New York become suburbs of Washington.

Eventually, of course, the entire nation will be a suburb of Washington. This inevitable result can be expedited if we begin very soon to move large pieces of Washington to other places. The Pentagon might do wonders for the rebirth of Detroit if it were moved into the center of that distressed city. For Cleveland, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. For New York, the new Department of Energy could probably generate enough wealth to rehabilitate the Bronx.

Congress, which now sits year round in Washington, might be put on a national circuit, sitting one month in Dallas, one in Denver, one in Cincinnati, and so forth. After its month in New York, what miracles might not ensue?

In no time at all, the streets would be paved. Such are the rich proceeds of having government in town. Congressmen don't mind having spines rattled and heads disconnected, so long as they are not congressional spines, not congressional heads.



The duke of Atholl, in Murray tartan, is flanked by some of his troops.

The Private Army of the Duke of Atholl

By Ann Tweedy

BLAIR CASTLE, Perthshire, Scotland (IHT) — George Iain Murray, marquess and duke of Atholl and chief of the Name of Murray, is a hawk-nosed bachelor who can trace his Scottish ancestry back to the Picts. The Duke has another distinction: He is the only man in Britain with royal permission to maintain a private army, the Atholl Highlanders. Whatever else the English have to worry about this year, an armed invasion from Scotland will not, however, be one of them.

On May 28, 2,000 people gathered to watch the annual parade of the Atholl army at Blair Castle, Perthshire. Along with the television crews from Bavaria, France and Japan, onlookers heard the duke give his solemn assurance that he "would never dream of going to war."

Queen Victoria must have been equally assured, for it was she who gave the family the right to maintain the army in 1844 during a three-week visit to Blair Castle. Her affection for the towering Highland fortress and its surrounding lochs and mountains was so great that Athollmen affirm that it was their countryside which inspired the queen and Prince Albert to build their own Highland castle, Balmoral, eight years later.

Nevertheless, few Murray chieftains of the past shared the present duke's dovish sentiments. By sending runners through the glens bearing the "fiery cross," the signal for the Athollmen to assemble for battle, the powerful leaders of the clan could raise an army of more than 1,000 men.

Main Route

From the castle, the clan chieftains, who later became earls, dukes and viscounts, could control the main route through the central Highlands between what is today Perth and Inverness. Over the centuries, the Athollmen were called out hundreds of times to fight. They fought against the heathen during some of the Crusades, against the clans of Gordon, Fraser and Argyll during most of the 17th century and against the English almost all the time. They were even called out in 1777 to fight against the Americans in the War of Independence, but for reasons which remain somewhat vague, the "'77 Highlanders" never got there.

The Atholl army fought for causes, too. In 1306, they came out for King Robert the Bruce, in 1650, for Charles II and in 1745, for Bonny Prince Charlie. The martial strength of the Murrays grew so great that in 1706 the duke of Atholl was able to mobilize a force of 4,000 men to oppose the proposed union of Scotland with England. Few other clan chieftains supported him, however, and the troops were disbanded and the fortunes of the two countries linked the following year.

Today, the Atholl Highlanders number approximately 90 men: 20 officers, 50 rank and file and 20 pipers and drummers. Applications to join the elite ranks have been received from an American rear admiral and an exiled Polish prince, but recruitment is by invitation only and most of the members either live nearby or work on the 140,000-acre estate owned by the duke. "None of the men are paid for their service in the Atholl Highlanders," explained Sgt. Major James Stewart. "We do it to keep up the tradition. It is an honor. Normally, a member of the army will have some connection with Atholl, and if you take a dozen Atholl Highlanders, you find a good cross section of the whole community — farmers, tractor drivers, forestry workers, local policemen, a banker, two or three gamekeepers, schoolteachers from the village, a telephone engineer and a railway worker."

Self-Supporting

The duke, who is 47, spends about half his time at Blair Castle — and always during the shooting and stalking season. He is a graduate of Eton and Oxford and was a Scottish representative peer from 1959 to 1963. Unlike the owners of many of Scotland's historic buildings, the duke has managed to make the castle self-supporting. During the summer months, it is open to visitors, and gardeners and gillies are transformed into guides. Last year, 131,629 tourists paid £1 to roam through the 32 rooms of the 100-room castle that are open to the public and to examine the collections of arms, paintings, china, lace and furniture.

The revenue earned from the visitors keeps the roof repaired, the plumbing working and the treasures in good condition. This spring, the entire building was scaffolded and given a new coat of white paint.

There have been Murrays living in Blair Castle since the 13th century with only two brief interludes: a seige in 1746 and the World War II, when the castle became a boys' school. The fortunes of the family reached new heights in the 18th century, when, for a time, they were the lords of the Isle of Man, minting their own coinage and presiding over the island's parliament, called the House of Keys.

Inevitably, the history of the dukes of Atholl is the history of Scotland, and few things recall that past so vividly as the annual parade of the last private army in Britain, the Atholl Highlanders.

PEOPLE: *Solzhenitsyn to Speak To Harvard Graduates*

Exiled Soviet author **Alexander Solzhenitsyn** is scheduled to give the commencement address at Harvard University Thursday, an official has confirmed. The identity of Harvard's commencement speaker traditionally is kept secret, but several news organizations had reported that Solzhenitsyn, winner of the Nobel Prize, had been chosen for the university's 327th graduation. A Harvard official who asked not to be identified confirmed the report and said, "It couldn't stay a secret because of security arrangements that had to be made." Since the uproar that accompanied his exile three years ago, Solzhenitsyn has lived quietly on a Vermont estate and made only rare public appearances.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn . . . commencement speaker.

* * *

What's in a name? **David W. Shirk** says that there's enough in his to make it difficult to do business. Shirk filed a petition in Santa Cruz, Calif., Superior Court seeking to change his name because he is a "self-employed electrician and feels the name 'Shirk' connotes a lack of willingness to accept the responsibilities of his occupation." He is seeking to change his name to "Garrett Shandler."

* * *

The third international $50,000 Pahlevi Environment Prize has been presented to **Thor Heyerdahl**, the Norwegian explorer and ethnologist, and **Mohammed el-Kassas**, an Egyptian plant ecologist. The award was presented at the United Nations by Secretary-General **Kurt Waldheim** on World Environment Day. The prize was established by the shah of Iran to recognize outstanding contributions in the environmental field. Last year's winners were **Jacques-Yves Cousteau**, the French oceanographer, and Sir **Peter Scott**, the British naturalist.

* * *

Doctors attending **Jackie Gleason**, who underwent open-heart surgery last Saturday, said that he would probably have had a massive heart attack had he not had the operation. The comedian's physician, Dr. **Edward Newman**, said at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago that the 62-year-old Gleason was a four-pack-a-day cigarette smoker and was given to eating lots of fattening food. He will have to give up cigarettes entirely and lose about 40 of his 235 pounds, the doctor said. Gleason was "progressing nicely," Dr. Newman added, and was said to have felt strong enough after surgery to write "I want out now" on a blackboard. Gleason is to remain hospitalized two more weeks, then return to his home in Florida.

* * *

Jimmy Durante, hospitalized for 17 days with a respiratory infection, has left a Santa Monica, Calif., hospital to convalesce at home. A hospital spokesman said the 85-year-old entertainer was discharged "in good spirits" and went directly to his Beverly Hills mansion.

* * *

Latin band leader **Xavier Cugat**, 78, has been released from a Los Angeles hospital following nine days of treatment for high blood pressure, a spokesman said.

* * *

Joan Baez and **Harry Chapin** are headlining a benefit concert Wednesday night in Santa Monica, Calif., to raise funds for the New Alliance for Gay Equality. The homosexual rights group is building a treasury to campaign against a proposal — on the November ballot in California — that would ban openly homosexual teachers from public schools. Also singing at the concert will be **Peter Yarrow** of the recently reformed Peter, Paul and Mary folk trio.

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